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Herald Tribune

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...ER — PARIS: Overcast, occa... p 37-34 (2-1). Tomorrow: Little ...'s temp. 39-35 (4-3). LON... y. Temp. 36-28 (2.-2). To... age. Yesterday's temp. 36-34 ... very rough. ROME: Sunny ...-51. NEW YORK: Sunny. ...51. Yesterday's temp. 34-25

... WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Egypt	12 P.T.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	0.75 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	1/6	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	1.£1.00	U.S. Military	50.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.



Associated Press.

TE AND BLUE—London bobbies pulling in a Santa Claus for obstructing the street.

d St. Nick Is Out on Bail

N, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Twelve Santa Clauses were arrested icketing today.

itas are members of a new labor union, the Brotherher Christmas and Santa Claus.

harged them with obstructing the sidewalk. The ing such placards as "Santa Claus Is A Dirty White er," had been marching up and down in front of an Oxford Street department store.

he arrest a union spokesman said the picketing was ainst non-union Santas and any store that would ission for a child to see Santa.

ion has been set up to see that there is no further of this magical children's fantasy," the spokesman

eleased the 12 Santas on bail. They are to appear morrow.

Big 4 Plan On Mideast Not Ready

Arab Talks Likely To Come First

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (WP).—The Big Four countries have all but abandoned hope of an agreed position on the Middle East before Arab summit talks scheduled for Saturday in Morocco, diplomats said yesterday.

Although Western members had feared that the Rabat meeting might repudiate the UN Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, which gave guidelines for a Middle East settlement, they now believe that militant Arab delegations are unlikely to prevail even if the meeting is held on schedule.

Part of the reason for this assumption is the effect of the Dec. 9 speech by Secretary of State William P. Rogers outlining the most recent U.S., formulations on the Middle East submitted to the Soviet Union on Oct. 28.

Although the speech has been hotly disputed in Israel and also has been criticized in Moscow and Arab capitals, diplomats here say there now are indications that some Arab governments are considering it seriously.

No Soviet response has been received to the Oct. 28 formulations relating to establishment of a secure peace between Israel and Egypt and withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai Peninsula.

Response Expected

American Ambassador Charles Yost said yesterday that the United States has been told to expect an official Soviet response. There have been hints that it might be made in the context of the four-power talks here rather than in the bilateral talks in Washington between Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, which have been moribund since the end of October.

Meanwhile, the four powers are considering two French proposals submitted last week respecting Jerusalem and Jordanian-Israeli borders. The Big Four ambassadors will meet again tomorrow afternoon at Mr. Yost's Waldorf Towers apartment.

The French proposals are understood to call for the withdrawal of Israeli troops to pre-1967 borders in return for a firm peace, but to leave open the possibility of boundary adjustment by agreement of the parties and also the possibility of internationalizing the holy places in Jerusalem.

Although these proposals have been characterized as too pro-Arab for American tastes and also as excessively detailed, the United States has not rejected them. But the Arabs and the Soviet Union are reported to dislike them, and Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik is said to have discussed them with outside diplomats.



United Press International.

ROCKET AND SHELL—South Vietnamese civilians wander through the shell of a house destroyed by a Communist 122 mm rocket during the first rocket attack on Saigon in almost four months. Four persons were reported wounded in the attack.

Nixon Endorses Senate Ban On GIs for Laos and Thailand

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The White House made it clear yesterday that it endorsed the Senate prohibition on the commitment of ground combat troops to Laos and Thailand as consistent with administration policy in Southeast Asia.

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the Senate Republican leader, said after a White House meeting that President Nixon had told the congressional Republican leaders that the prohibition, adopted Monday by the Senate, was "definitely in line with administration policy."

Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, gave added emphasis to the administration's approval of the Senate move by saying the White House regarded the prohibition as an "endorsement" rather than a "curbing" of administration policy.

The amendment to the defense appropriations bill, adopted Monday by a 37-17 vote, states: "In line with the expressed intention of the President of the United States, none of the funds appropriated by this act shall be used to finance the introduction of American ground combat troops into Laos or Thailand."

This ording, it was disclosed yesterday, was approved by the White House in advance of adoption.

In the wake of the Senate action, the amendment, hastily drafted during a secret session of the Senate on American military involvement in Laos, was being given various interpretations as to its significance and impact.

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, principal author of the amendment, described it as a "reassertion of congressional prerogatives" in foreign policy, designed to make clear that the President could not commit combat troops to Laos or Thailand without the specific consent of Congress.

Reflecting the White House attitude, Republican congressional leaders were interpreting Senate adoption of the amendment as a show of bipartisan congressional unity behind the President's policy in Southeast Asia.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, the assistant Senate Republican leader, and Sen. Gordon P. Allott of Colorado, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, complained that newspaper reports, particularly by The New York Times and The Washington Post, had not emphasized the bipartisan sponsorship and support of the amendment.

"It is unfortunate that when we do have unity, it is sometimes reflected in the press that there is disunity," Sen. Griffin said.

Sen. Allott was a co-sponsor of the Church amendment, along with Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and Sen. Alan Cranston, D., Calif.

During the course of the brief public debate on the Church amendment, no emphasis was placed by Republicans or Democrats on the bipartisan nature of the amendment, which was worked out in secret session when reporters were excluded from the galleries. Nor was it disclosed until yesterday by Sen. Allott that the wording of the resolution had been cleared with the White House.

Reds Increase Infiltration; Saigon Shelled

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—An increase in North Vietnamese infiltration was reported today as the Viet Cong shelled Saigon for the first time in four months.

Official sources said the infiltration could portend a winter offensive that they believed would be focused on Saigon and the Mekong Delta.

Viet Cong troops yesterday caught a South Vietnamese unit unaware and dealt the government forces heavy losses, field reports said.

At least 17 South Vietnamese were killed and 61 wounded when the ambushers opened fire on a helicopter landing zone 51 miles southwest of Saigon.

Communist troops in the delta have concentrated their attacks on South Vietnamese troops in an apparent attempt to discredit the government troops' fighting ability at a time when they are taking over more combat duties.

During the shelling of Saigon this morning, one long-range rocket hit a housing project, killing four civilians. It was the first shelling of the South Vietnamese capital since Aug. 24.

Spokesmen reported 15 overnight shelling attacks, all causing light damage and casualties.

The report on North Vietnamese infiltration said that since the autumn rainy season the Communists had doubled their infiltration of troops and quadrupled the amount of war goods shipped southward on the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

"We're convinced that he [the enemy] is building capability for the option of major offensives," said an official source. The source said such a capability would be reached early in the new year at the present rate.

Indications are that the Communist effort, if and when it comes, would be centered in the south central provinces surrounding Saigon and the Mekong Delta rice bowl region, the source said.

Six waves of American B-52 bombers raided the infiltration corridors 80 to 92 miles north of Saigon last night and this morning in an attempt to break up troop concentrations.

Melbourne Police Arrest Bow Bandit

MELBOURNE, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Melbourne's "Robin Hood," a bow-and-arrow bandit who is said to have collected $585 ($655 U.S.) in three holdups in the last three days, was arrested by police tonight in a city hotel bar.

The robber, 24, has been charged on three counts of armed robbery. Police confiscated a bow and eight steel-shafted arrows from a car.

Prague Removes Smrkovsky from Parliament Post

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Josef Smrkovsky, who was Alexander Dubcek's principal lieutenant during last year's fleeting liberalization movement in Czechoslovakia, "resigned" from the federal parliament today along with ten other progressives. Mr. Smrkovsky, 58, thus lost his last public office.

The removal of just about the only liberals who had still held seats in the national legislature coincided with renewed warnings from the Communist party's power center against hard-line extremists.

These seemingly contradictory developments suggested to experienced observers here that fractional struggles within the Prague regime were becoming fiercer.

A previously unannounced visit to Prague today by the Hungarian Communist party chief, Janos Kadar, was believed by these observers to be a move to bolster the position of Gustav Husak, the first secretary of the Czechoslovak party.

Now considered a moderate at home and in Soviet-bloc affairs, Mr. Kadar was thought to have been invited to Prague by Mr. Husak to help him in his efforts to convince hard-line dogmatists in the inner party circles that their vindictiveness against alleged reformists was threatening to wreck the country's shaky economy.

Radicals' Success

Meanwhile, today's parliamentary purge was seen as a new success for the hard-line radicals.

The changes in the legislature were announced as its members met at Prague Castle today for a routine three-day session. A statement said that deputies had been officially informed that 11 of their colleagues had "resigned their seats." The same formula had been used in previous purges, and was at once taken to mean that most, if not all, of the reported resignations had been involuntary.

It was felt to be significant that Mr. Smrkovsky was forced into obscure retirement despite an impressive party record and enduring popularity. The folksy former baker was an organizer of the Prague insurrection against the Nazi occupiers at the end of World War II and helped engineer the Communist takeover in 1948.

Mr. Smrkovsky was chairman of the National Assembly during last year's movement for more democracy, and chairman of the new federal assembly's House of the People until last September. In a vast purge, he was removed from that post and expelled from the party's central committee.

The ten other deputies who lost their parliamentary seats today included the former president of the Academy of Science, Frantisek Sorm, and another member of that prestigious institution, Josef Macek.

Also removed were Martin Vaculik, who as secretary of the Communist Prague city organization was a prominent supporter of former party chief Dubcek; Alois Polednak, former head of the national film industry; Marie Mikova, a militant liberal; Beruvka, a former minister of agriculture; Oleg Homola, a former secretary of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship society, and three lesser-known deputies: Jiri Lacina, Mrs. Zdena Kenclova and Mrs. Jirina Tureckova.

In another development, the authoritative Communist party weekly Tribuna clearly referred today to the extremist party faction, cautioning against "expressions of left-wing radicalism."



AP.

Josef Smrkovsky

E. Germany Renews Bid For Bonn Tie

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (NYT).—East Germany moved today toward negotiations with Bonn aimed at establishing relations of "peaceful coexistence" between the two Germanys.

The Volkskammer, the East German parliament, passed a resolution authorizing the two top government bodies, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, to "take the necessary steps" toward this aim.

The East German bid was unusual in that the Communists dropped their demand for full, internationally valid recognition by Bonn, a demand that the new West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt has said it will not accept.

Instead, the East Germans adopted Bonn's formula for treaties "binding under international law" to be concluded between the two Germanys.

"The German Democratic Republic calls for the maintenance of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany based on peaceful coexistence and secured and governed by agreements valid under international law," the resolution said in part.

Steps Authorized

"The Volkskammer of the German Democratic Republic authorizes the Council of State and the Council of Ministers to take the necessary steps for this," it added.

The resolution, passed unanimously by the House, was seen as providing the East German government with the formal powers to enter into talks with Bonn, or at least make a bid to Mr. Brandt.

While the true intentions of the East Germans remained vague, the new formula was believed to signify that the Communist regime, presumably under pressure from the Russians, had yielded on the vital point of making full recognition by Bonn a precondition for the normalization of relations.

The West German government has said it is not prepared to grant East Germany "full international recognition" because that would prejudice the fate of the entire German nation and could endanger the situation of West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Today's bid contrasted with statements last week by Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader, who insisted that relations between the two German states would have to be in the form of "full equality and mutual international legal recognition."

The Volkskammer resolution did contain the demand for recognition, but not in direct reference to the West Germans.

It said it was necessary "in the interest of peace and security for all countries to take up relations of equal rights on an internationally valid basis with the German Democratic Republic."

Seoul Fire Kills 8

SEOUL, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Eight persons, including two children, were burned to death before dawn today as a fire swept through a squatters' area here, destroying more than 100 shacks and driving nearly 1,000 persons from their homes, police said.

...duced Majority

...n Wins a Challenge ...xtension of Wage Curbs

... Dec. 17 (UPI).—A ...bel leftist Laborities ...Minister Harold Wil... ...ntary majority down ... tonight in a crucial ...vernment economic ...

... of the smallest ... Labor government ... major issue.

...ests by government ...nings that a govern... ...ight force Mr. Wil..., rebels sat stub... ...ir seats when the ...ame at the end of ... debate.

...as 289 to 281. Norman ...n government com... ...rity of more than ...er parties. The ma... ...ther reduced by the ...ny Laborite victims ...

...as on a bill to give ...t the right to freeze ...up to four months ...r current legislation, ... at the end of this ...do so for 12 months. ...aborite left-wingers, ... any kind of wage ...nced beforehand ...ly orders of govern... ... and abstain from ...

...debate opened, gov... ernment whips routed Laborites suffering from the flu from their beds and held almost hourly roll-calls of their forces.

"The position is critical," Laborite chief whip Bob Mellish said.

Mr. Mellish, suffering from the flu himself, told newsmen, "I am fighting for the life of my government. I'm fighting with everything I've got."

20 Years Ago

He said he was not going as far as Labor whips in similar situations nearly 20 years ago who had to have sick members of Parliament brought in on stretchers to vote. "No ambulances," he said.

But he said he had telephoned all those on his party's sick list to check whether they were able to get out of bed just long enough to vote.

Opening the debate, Mr. Wilson's Secretary for Employment and Productivity, Mrs. Barbara Castle, appealed to all Labor members to support the government.

Amid jeers and derisive laughter from some Labor leftists, she said, "I am sure we shall have with us not only the vast majority of the workers of this country but also the trade union movement."

However, the general council of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Eban Tells Rogers Big Four Should Avoid Specific Issues

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban met for two and a half hours yesterday with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, and afterward Mr. Eban restated his government's position that a discussion by the big powers of a Middle East settlement should avoid specifics.

● Mideast fighting continues, story on Page 5.

"We think all concerned outside the area should use all their influence on one point: to bring about negotiations between Israel and the Arab states," Mr. Eban said at an evening news conference at the Israeli Embassy.

"Those outside the area should not get themselves involved in specific matters" such as boundaries and security arrangements, the Israeli diplomat declared.

Mr. Eban's visit to the State Department was the highest-level U.S.-Israeli contact since Mr. Rogers's Dec. 9 speech, which made public the outline of American proposals to the Soviet Union that would call for Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula to its prewar border with Egypt as part of an overall negotiated settlement.

The Rogers speech was criticized the following night in an Israeli cabinet statement, and Monday night Premier Golda Meir spoke to the Knesset (parliament) of a "gradual erosion" in the U.S. position.

State Department press officer Carl Bartch said that Mr. Rogers, Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson and Assistant Secretaries Joseph J. Sisco and Samuel de Palma "outlined our position" on the Rogers speech to Mr. Eban.

But Mr. Eban would not answer directly whether he was at all reassured. "Whether we've influenced each other is a matter which only time will prove," he said.

On two specific items raised by Mrs. Meir during her U.S. visit in September—easier credit terms to help stem the arms drain on Israel's foreign exchange, and licensing of additional planes and other weapons for sale to Israel after current deliveries of Phantom jets are completed—Mr. Eban said he "had assurance today that these matters are under review."

Mr. Eban's visit here came during a U.S. tour in which he is speaking at United Jewish Appeal fund-raising dinners.

Feels Nation's Mood Is Improved

Nixon Administration Congratulates Itself

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The Nixon administration approaches the end of its first year in office with the conviction that it has improved the nation's mood and re-established some confidence in government.

It also believes that it has embarked upon a major reform of governmental structure that will provide better services to the people.

The White House today made available a team of three high officials to review the administration's domestic record.

They acknowledged that a major failure is the inability to deliver on the President's promise to reduce crime, but they put the blame on a Congress which has debated but not approved the administration's anti-crime proposals.

They listed the Senate defeat of the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the Supreme Court as the principal rebuff from Capitol Hill.

In Aid of Blacks

As the President has done, they acknowledged that many black Americans are dissatisfied and distrustful of the administration. But they argued that a number of proposals on welfare, transportation, manpower training and the principle of revenue-sharing with the states would substantially aid black Americans.

One official said that by the end of the Johnson administration the country had reached a state of nervous breakdown and a loss of confidence in the nation's institutions.

Mr. Nixon's first objective, the official said, was to restore confidence in the country and its institutions. He also wanted to institute a reform administration. His purpose was not to redefine the objectives of the federal government but to find new ways to attain the objectives.

Mr. Nixon often compares his first year in office not to the first 100 days of Franklin D. Roosevelt but to the first year of Woodrow Wilson, they said.

The proclaimed purposes of government had to be achieved by different means, since the old means were breaking down, the President reminded his associates. This was the problem. President Wilson faced in 1913, Mr. Nixon said.

The officials said that this is the first year of the 1960s when the Defense Department budget has been reduced. On defense and foreign policy, where Congress and the President were at bitter odds a year ago, there is now a much better relationship, the officials said.

They argued that the President's relations with Democratic leaders like Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana and Sen. J.W. Fulbright of Arkansas, who quarreled bitterly with President Johnson, were good and that the stridency of debate on defense and foreign policy was much reduced from a year ago.

Moreover, the President's relations with the Democratic leadership in the House and Senate are cordial, the officials said.

They refused to concede that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's attacks on street demonstrators and youth groups had "polarized" opinion in the country.

Rather, they insisted, the Vice-President expressed the opinion of the majority. One official predicted that the big peace demonstrations of October and November would not be repeated because the country recognizes that the President is determined to end the Vietnam war.

In all the task forces the President established last year to advise him, there was a recurrent theme

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

On Tax, Extortion Charges

...or of Newark, 14 Others Are Indicted

...ON, Dec. 17 (UPI).— ... Hugh J. Addonizio ...rs, including eight ...rmer city officials, ...licted on income tax ...xtortion charges, At... ...d John N. Mitchell ...ay.

... said a federal grand ... Mr. Addonizio, the ...ner city officials and ...rsons on income tax ...

...ount indictment was ...st the same 12 plus ...on charges of ex... ...0 from an engineer... ...nection with munici... ...n in Newark.

... tax indictments al... ... income reported by ... less than they had ...e other indictments ... 15 defendants with ...ith each other and ...rsons to ... affect in... ...erce ... by extortion." ...ent further charged that "the defendants did conspire ... to thwart construction undertaken on behalf of the city of Newark ... in order to obtain the property of contractors, engineers and others working on certain municipal construction" by "fear of financial injury and under color of official right."



AP.

Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio.

The 15 defendants were charged with 65 counts of actually committing extortion against Constrad, Inc. The firm serves as a consultant, prime contractor and subcontractor for various city projects, such as sewer construction and urban renewal. The payments ranged from $500 to $37,000, the indictment said.

Others besides Mr. Addonizio indicted on both income tax and extortion charges included City Councilmen Frank Addonizio, Calvin D. West and Irvine I. Turner, and former council members Lee Bernstein, Anthony Giuliano and James Callaghan.

The new indictments came on the heels of a grand jury action announced yesterday in which 55 persons were charged with gambling conspiracy in a crackdown on Mafia-controlled rackets in New Jersey.

Nigeria May Talk to Biafra In Ethiopia

Doubts of Lagos Reported Resolved

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 17 (UPI). — Nigeria has received satisfactory clarification of the terms for proposed peace talks here with breakaway Biafra and may send its delegation to the Ethiopian capital soon, Addis Ababa radio said today.

The broadcast said Nigerian Ambassador E.O. Sanu told a news conference that he had received "satisfactory clarifications" from Ethiopian Foreign Minister Ato Katama Yifru.

The broadcast gave no details of the clarifications. It said Mr. Sanu expressed the hope that the federal delegation would arrive in Addis Ababa shortly. Biafran representatives are already here.

In London, however, a Nigerian spokesman said the delegation's departure for Ethiopia had been delayed indefinitely.

He said 24 hours had now passed since the federal government had asked clarification from Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie on whether the talks would proceed on the expected basis that any peace settlement must be based on a return to a united Nigeria and end of Biafra's secession.

Both sides agreed at the end of last week to accept Emperor Selassie's invitation to meet him for talks in his capital to discover whether there was sufficient common ground between both sides to begin full-scale peace talks.

Relief Flights

GENEVA, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Biafra said today that it was absurd to assume it would accept Nigerian guarantees of safe conduct for daylight relief flights by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A statement released by Markpress, Biafra's Geneva-based public relations office, quoted a Biafran government spokesman as saying, "relief organizations would be well advised to avoid laying themselves open to accusations of political meddling."

Reduced Vote For Wilson

(Continued from Page 1)

the Trades Union Congress, which represents nine million workers, reaffirmed unanimously a few hours earlier its hostility to any continued pay curbs.

Conservative opposition leader Edward Heath, interrupted by jeers from loyalist supporters of Mr. Wilson, asserted "the bill hasn't got a friend in the House."

"Many Labor MPs, if given the opportunity, would be only too glad to vote against it tonight," he added.

Lords Debate Hanging

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The debate over hanging today moved to Britain's House of Lords, where Conservative peers are threatening to block the government's plan to permanently abolish capital punishment.

In the House of Commons last night the government secured a 158-vote majority in favor of abolition of hanging. Among those who voted for abolition was the Conservative party leader Edward Heath.

Volpe Unveils Clean Diesel Kit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe yesterday unveiled a modification kit for bus diesel engines and exhaust systems that he termed a significant development in pollution, noise and odor reduction.

He said the system produced by the General Motors Corp. Truck and Coach Division eliminates smoke, reduces unburned hydrocarbon emissions by 90 percent, cuts carbon monoxide 30 percent and reduces nitrous oxides 17 percent.

The new unit can be installed on nearly 22,000 post-1959 GMC buses now in service, Mr. Volpe said.

Cardinal on Yule Visit

WIESBADEN, Germany, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Terence Cardinal Cook of New York, military vicar to Roman Catholics and dependents in the U.S. armed forces, arrived in Germany today for his second annual Christmas visit. He was scheduled to celebrate a mass in Frankfurt tomorrow, then leave for Istanbul en route to Bangkok and Vietnam.

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Associated Press.

PRIME SUSPECT—Pietro Valpreda tries to hide his face as he is escorted out of the Rome Palace of Justice after being charged with participating in the Milan bombing.

26 in Burundi Are Sentenced To Death

BUJUMBURA, Burundi, Dec. 17 (Reuters). — Twenty-six people, including three former ministers, have been sentenced to death in the central African state of Burundi for trying to overthrow the government, it was announced here today.

A court-martial sentenced the accused for planning to massacre Burundi's Tutsi tribe as well as taking part in last September's coup attempt.

The Tutsis have been dominant in Burundi for many years although they are a minority tribe, smaller than the big Hutu tribe with which they have often been in conflict.

Among those sentenced to death were Barnabe Kanyaruguru, Andre Kabura and Balthazar Ndorraho, former ministers of planning, economic affairs and social affairs, respectively.

Others to receive the same sentence included the former vice-president of the Bank of Burundi, Bitariho Ferdinand, and a group of officers and non-commissioned officers. Three others were sentenced to hard labor for life and 34 people received 20-year jail terms.

Burundi, a small country situated between the Congo (Kinshasa) and Tanzania, became independent in 1962.

A major upheaval came in 1965, when members of the Hutu tribe led a mutiny against the aristocratic Tutsis. Many Hutu leaders were subsequently tried and shot.

China Releases 4 Britons, Yacht Near Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Communist China today released three British soldiers and a British secretary who were reported missing during a weekend sailing expedition.

Military authorities here announced that the four brought their 24-foot yacht Peta Ann alongside a Royal Navy minesweeper, HMS Hubberston, tonight in Mirs Bay, on the British colony's border with the Chinese mainland.

"The soldiers and the girl are safe and well, having been released from the Chinese mainland in the Mirs Bay area," the announcement said.

An officer aboard the minesweeper radioed that the three soldiers reported they were carried into Chinese waters by winds and the tide late Saturday and were then stopped by a Chinese junk, which towed them to the Chinese mainland. There authorities questioned them and examined the yacht.

Drug Addict, 12, Found Dead in Harlem Tenement

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—A 12-year-old boy was found in a Harlem bathroom Sunday, dead of an overdose of heroin, police have reported. He was believed to be the youngest drug victim in the city's history.

The boy was found about 4 p.m. slumped over a sink in a tenement around the corner from his home. Dr. Michael Baden said the boy had apparently locked himself in the bathroom about 1 a.m.

Two plastic envelopes containing traces of heroin and instruments used to dissolve and inject the drug were found beside the body.

"He was a mainliner [an addict who injects heroin directly into a vein] and the evidence indicates he had been taking heroin for some time, maybe at least six months," Dr. Baden said, adding:

"The pity of the thing is it doesn't appear to be a fluke. Lots of kids in the neighborhood are taking dope."

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New Round of Strikes Disrupts Italy As Moratorium Ends

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Labor unions today ended a 48-hour moratorium they had called to mourn the deaths of 14 persons killed in terrorist bombing and nationwide strikes disrupted transportation, communications and government.

Trains and buses were halted for 24 hours, telephone communications were interrupted and all government paperwork was held up by the strikes. Many hospitals reported that they were unable to perform surgery because of a strike by anesthetists.

Pasta workers began a 48-hour national strike at the same time. Some schools were closed by a teachers strike.

The strikes, originally called for midnight Sunday, were ordered by the nation's three major trade unions to support demands for pay increases, fewer working hours and general reforms.

Anarchist Guarded

Meanwhile, guards at Rome's Regina Coeli Prison were keeping a close watch on Pietro Valpreda, 41, an anarchist who was charged yesterday with complicity in the slaughter in a Milan bank bombing Friday that killed 14 persons and injured 90. Police are also holding and questioning eight other anarchists.

Mr. Valpreda, a former television dancer, has continued to deny that he was involved in the bombing. He was identified by Cornelio Rolandi, a Milan taxi driver, who said that he entered the National Bank of Agriculture with a suitcase and returned—empty-handed—a few minutes before the explosion.



AP.

Cornelio Rolandi, the taxi driver who identified the prime suspect in the Milan bombing.

Early today, the police raided the headquarters of political extremists in several cities. Police said that they had confiscated leaflets attacking President Giuseppe Saragat and Pope Paul VI. Several persons were held for questioning.

In Rome, Premier Mariano Rumor called on Mr. Saragat, presumably to discuss ways of strengthening his minority cabinet in the face of widespread violence and unrest.

Mr. Rumor is seeking to re-establish a center-left coalition.

Sweden Grants Asylum To 10 More Americans

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Ten more American soldiers and draft-dodgers were granted asylum in Sweden today, the immigration board announced.

They will be allowed to remain in Sweden indefinitely, but will not be considered political refugees.

Two of the Americans have served in Vietnam. Four came from American bases in West Germany and the rest, among them some draft-dodgers, from the United States.

The board said 20 more such asylum cases are under consideration. A total of 337 Americans have been granted asylum in neutral Sweden since early 1968.

Malraux Makes Amnesty Plea, Praises Jailed Regis Debray

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Dec. 17 (NYT).—André Malraux has broken his public silence to appeal for the amnesty of Regis Debray, the French revolutionary intellectual now serving a 30-year prison sentence in Bolivia.

In a television interview, Mr. Malraux paid tribute, as a former revolutionary himself, to the heroism of Mr. Debray and Ernesto (Che) Guevara—while criticizing their strategy.

Mr. Debray, now 29 years old, was arrested early in 1967 following a visit to Mr. Guevara's guerrilla camp. His situation has drawn considerable sympathy here, and an appeal this week for his amnesty was signed by 2,000 persons, including five Nobel Prize winners.

First Appearance

The interview last night was Mr. Malraux's first public appearance since he resigned as minister of cultural affairs last April and followed General de Gaulle into self-imposed retirement.

He said he was moved to speak now "for an extraordinarily simple reason":

"That is that the Western world today is full of people spending their time making speeches who never draw the consequences. Well, this man tried his best to draw the consequences of what he thought.

"In these circumstances, he took a risk, which we know is right at this moment a risk of death, and without the intervention of Gen. de Gaulle it would have been much sooner, so we must try to come to his aid, that's all."

To a question whether the path chosen by Che Guevara and Régis Debray was effective, Mr. Malraux replied, "absolutely not."

The peasant-based revolutionary strategy of Mao Tse-tung "is perfectly defensible for Cuba" but "a complete error for Bolivia," he explained.

"The ensemble of problems that I knew rather well," he continued, "permit me to say that at the moment when Guevara thought he was master of the villages where he was, he was in villages controlled by the Americans. . . .

"In Latin America I think that the revolution will be Trotskyist—that is, it will be a proletarian and intellectual revolution and not in any manner Maoist—that is, it will not be a peasant revolution."

Mr. Guevara thus was doomed to fail, Mr. Malraux said. The Argentine was also, he added, a hero.

"The man was certainly big," he concluded. "I don't think his political technique was right, and roughly the proof that it wasn't is that he got himself murdered—while of course Lenin did not get himself murdered."

Nation Gaining Confidence In Government, Nixon Feels

(Continued from Page 1)

that government was not working, the officials said. The goals were correct but the method of delivery was faulty, they said.

As a result of this criticism, the President set as a goal of his first year to make government work better. He centered his attention on reforming the tax system, the draft and welfare, and he said an overall reform of the structure of government was needed.

In doing these things, he tried to move from programmatic approaches to problems to developing an overall policy with regard to urban policy, the environment and other problems.

This resulted in the President's exposition of the new federalism, which does not mean a turning over of everything to the states, the officials said, but in finding out what level of government best performs a specific task.

The President called for family assistance and income maintenance with federal standards, but he recognized that if the states were to carry out the programs they needed federal financial assistance.

That resulted in his proposal for revenue-sharing. An official said that a 1 percent increase in the nation's gross national product results in a 1.5 percent increase in federal revenues, a 1 percent increase in local services required, but only a .75 percent increase in local government revenues.

The president decided that one of the first things he could do for the poor was to stop collecting income taxes from them, the officials said. The second thing was to propose a family assistance program, mixing income-maintenance with jobs.

Administration leaders concluded that many problems cut across departmental lines and that a program in one area vitally affects efforts in another area.

An official cited the federal highway program as an example of how a road-building program vastly complicated urban problems, problems of congestion and pollution. There was no overall policy to deal with the problems created by that kind of federal intervention, the official said.

In the future, the Urban Affairs Council, the Environmental Quality Council and the Rural Affairs Council, all of which Mr. Nixon created, will attempt to deal on a broad scale with such problems.

Saigon Panel Fails to Find GI Massacre

But Holds Civilian Loss Too High at My Lai

By David Hoffman

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The lower house's Defense Committee has refused to label the March, 1968, incident at My Lai village a massacre by American soldiers.

In its report, released this morning, the committee said that evidence was inconclusive that American infantrymen wantonly killed a great many Vietnamese civilians during their sweep of the village.

The representatives noted, however, that the attack on My Lai "caused casualties and property damage beyond military needs." They concluded that the action violated military rules of engagement and "in that sense was deplorable."

Civilian deaths numbered 56 during the operation, code-named "Muscatine," 21 months ago, the committee said. A U.S. Army court-martial board has charged 1st Lt. William L. Calley jr., a former platoon leader, with the premeditated murder of 109 Vietnamese civilians during the same operation.

Government Accused

Meanwhile, a South Vietnamese political party strongly critical of President Nguyen Van Thieu charged the government with shirking responsibility and refusing to admit guilt in the alleged massacre.

In a declaration distributed today, the National Salvation Front said that its investigation had established beyond any doubt that a mass killing—with its victims "mostly women and children"—occurred on March 16, 1968, at My Lai village. It called upon the government to accept responsibility for protecting the lives and property of innocent noncombatants.

The front's leader, Sen. Tran Van Don, is chairman of the Senate Defense Committee. In recent months, he has advocated a nonaligned foreign policy for South Vietnam and criticized President Thieu for being overly dependent on the United States.

Sniping Suspected

South Vietnamese observers thought that the House Defense Committee was sniping at Sen. Don and his party when it drew a distinction between condemning the My Lai incident for its intrinsic horror and condemning it "to further a political objective."

Despite considerable publicity, outrage over My Lai has been slow to build here. Increasingly, however, informed Vietnamese are indignant over the government's refusal, after a cursory investigation, to acknowledge any form of atrocity.

Many Vietnamese believe that both President Nixon and Army Secretary Stanley Resor have acknowledged a deliberate American massacre at My Lai. In their opinion, the Saigon government should be at least as candid as the Americans in publicly assessing the incident.

Saigon Trial Halted

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (AP).—A South Vietnamese tribunal put off a verdict today in the trial of a much-decorated South Vietnamese officer and two subordinates charged in the slaying of two American military policemen.

After the prosecutor and the defense had summed up their cases, the five-man panel of judges ordered a new investigation of the incident.

The judges said that too many details were not known in the case. The murder weapons have not been found and a Vietnamese bar girl whose flirtation with an American sergeant triggered the shootings also has disappeared.

Killed in the midnight shooting spree last June 30 were Sgt. Eugene Cox, 21, and Pfc. James Workman, 21.

On trial are Lt. Col. Nguyen Viet Can, 36, former commander of the South Vietnamese 11th Airborne Battalion, whose troops were guarding the presidential palace at the time of the incident, and two subordinates, Capt. Do Ngoc Nuoi, 24, and Capt. Pham Van Bach, 32.

Pamphlet on 'Silent Majority' Planned for Troops in Vietnam

SAIGON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—U.S. military officials at command headquarters here are preparing a pamphlet with the title, "The Silent Majority," for distribution to American troops in Vietnam.

The pamphlet, still in the planning stages, will contain letters to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, from Americans supporting the troops and President Nixon's war policies, according to Lt. Col. Marvin L. Shiro, who said the pamphlet was his idea.

Col. Shiro is chief of the Command Information Division of command headquarters here, which he said monitors all internally produced news and information to troops "for policy and propriety" and also publishes a weekly newspaper, as well as periodic pamphlets for distribution to troops.

Col. Shiro said the pamphlet would be a way of showing the troops in the field a sample of the letters sent "every day" to commanders in Vietnam in support of the war policies. He said he did not know how many letters arrived every day, but said "many" were received.

"We've been hearing a lot of publicity here about the moratorium back in the States," he said today.

"Then all of a sudden this silent majority thing came out and we thought we should get this out to the troops," he added.



Associated Press.

MASSACRE HEARING—Lt. William L. Calley jr. (left), passes by a military policeman as he leaves a Fort Benning, Ga., hearing concerning the My Lai massacre.

Anti-War Group Announces 'Winter-Spring' Offensive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—After a month of public inactivity, leaders of November's anti-war rallies announced plans today for a "winter-spring offensive" that may include new, large-scale demonstrations.

Repeating a call for immediate withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam, spokesmen for the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam said plans include:

- An "anti-repression campaign" in support of Black Panthers and other dissident groups.
- Efforts to increase anti-war sentiment by focusing on "economic aspects and corporate involvement" in the war.
- A campaign in support of GI's and other draft-age youths who want to resist involvement in the war.

GI Support

According to Ron Young, co-chairman of the New Mobilization, the resistance campaign will culminate March 27, Good Friday, and May 30, Memorial Day, with "massive GI-supported demonstrations," which may be held around Army bases.

The announcement was made at a news conference held by Mr. Young, the 27-year-old co-director of last month's demonstration; Stewart Meacham, co-chairman of the committee and official of the American Friends Service Committee; and Arthur Waskow of the Institute for Policy Studies, a "think tank" located here.

They said plans were formulated last weekend in Cleveland at a meeting of the steering committee of the mobilization, a coalition of anti-war and pacifist groups that sponsored the anti-war rallies last Nov. 15 that attracted more than 250,000 persons here.

Mr. Young said anti-war activists would concentrate their efforts "within their own communities" and places of work or study.

Mr. Meacham maintained that the "fundamental policy of winning a dominant political position for the United States in South Vietnam" had not changed, despite what he called "a change in style, rhetoric and tactics."

Calif. Threatens To Jail Cleaver Upon His Return

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Black Panther fugitive Eldridge Cleaver will be jailed immediately as a parole violator if he returns to the United States, according to a California official.

District Parole Administrator Eugene Luttrell commented on the case yesterday after the Black Panther party headquarters in Berkeley announced that Cleaver had demanded a U.S. passport from the consul in Algeria, where he is living in self-imposed exile.

Mr. Luttrell said that Cleaver would be immediately jailed, but noted that the Black Panther's parole has only been "suspended." Mr. Luttrell said that Cleaver would get a full hearing on his parole.

The state official said that Cleaver had served about ten years of a maximum 14-year sentence and, before his flight from the country, had been a "very cooperative" parolee, keeping his parole officer fully informed of his whereabouts. Cleaver is also wanted by Oakland, Calif., authorities for jumping $50,000 bail on an assault charge stemming from a shootout between Panthers and police in April, 1967.

Meanwhile, Cleaver's lawyer, Charles Garry, said that the Panther leader would not return to the United States.

Apollo-12 Crew Thanks Workers

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Apollo-12's moon pilots returned to their launch site today and thanked thousands of workers "who have done so much for us."

"The crew of Apollo-12 didn't consider the flight over until today when we got back here," Capt. Charles (Pete) Conrad jr. told an estimated 7,500 launch workers gathered in the cavernous moon rocket assembly building.

"Everything performed outstandingly, and that's what makes it so easy for the flight crew," Capt. Conrad said. "You all did a hell of a job for us. Thank you."

Australia Bars Unilateral Pullout From Vietnam

SYDNEY, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Prime Minister John G. Gorton, announcing a prospective reduction in the 8,500 Australian troops in South Vietnam, at the same time barred a "unilateral" withdrawal by Australia.

The number of Australian troops to be brought home, and the timing of the move, were left open by the prime minister. However, he stated that the cutback would not accompany the pullout of 50,000 U.S. troops by April 15, announced by President Nixon Monday, but "would be phased into the next United States withdrawal."

"I wish to make it clear that there is no fifth timetable for further withdrawals of United States troops of which I know," Mr. Gorton said, amplifying an earlier announcement of the reduction.

"There is no arrangement made as to how great any Australian reduction which may take place in the future will be. These are all matters for the future and depend on future developments," he said.

U.S. and U.K. Disagree on Toxin Status

Production Barred By British Treaty

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The British government said yesterday that its draft treaty on biological warfare in effect bars the production of disease-inducing toxins.

President Nixon announced last month that the United States would support the British treaty, but at a news conference yesterday Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said that toxins are "in the field of chemical warfare."

Mr. Laird's statement implies that since toxins are chemicals they are not covered by Mr. Nixon's decision last month to stop producing biological agents and to endorse the British treaty, submitted to the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Mr. Laird also said that there is no disagreement between the Department of State and the Department of Defense on whether the Army should produce toxins. The New York Times reported yesterday morning that the Pentagon favored retaining toxins in the American arsenal, while the State Department urged that they be given up.

Dead, But Toxic

Toxins are the dead but poisonous by-products and waste products of bacteria. They can induce such diseases as botulism, diphtheria, staphylococcus, food poisoning and typhoid.

Since the toxins are not living, the Army—and many experts—do not consider them agents of biological warfare. On the other hand, the toxins of possible military value cannot be produced without producing bacteria.

After cabling London, a spokesman for the Britis' Embassy said that toxins are not themselves covered by the treaty. However, he continued, the British government does consider "the production and possession of bacteria for the development of toxins prohibited."

Credibility Questioned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—President Nixon's pledge to discontinue the production of biological weapons could turn out to be virtually meaningless, Rep. Richard D. McCarthy, D., N.Y., said yesterday.

Rep. McCarthy, a persistent critic of the Pentagon's poison-gas program, cited as the basis for his prediction the Defense Department's interpretation of Mr. Nixon's Nov. 25 decision.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry Friedheim told newsmen on Friday that the President's ban on biological weapons did not cover toxins.

"If Mr. Friedheim is correct," Rep. McCarthy said in a letter to Mr. Nixon, "then our biological warfare arsenals will not be affected at all. The same men will have been working on anthrax and Q fever [diseases carried by live agents] will now be working on biologically derived toxins."

Should the Pentagon interpretation stand, Rep. McCarthy went on, the President's credibility would be impaired.

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	—4	25	Very cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Rain
ATHENS	12	54	Cloudy
BEIRUT	20	68	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	0	32	Snow
BERLIN	—5	23	Overcast
BRUSSELS	—3	26	Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Sunny
CASABLANCA	14	57	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—1	30	Snow
COSTA D' SOL	15	61	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Overcast
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain, snow
FLORENCE	4	39	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	—5	23	Snow
GENEVA	1	34	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	—8	18	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	6	43	Rain
LAS PALMAS	18	65	Partly cloudy
LISBON	14	57	Overcast
LONDON	1	34	Snow
MADRID	6	43	Overcast
MILAN	4	39	Sunny
MONTREAL	—8	18	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—13	9	Sunny
MUNICH	0	32	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	—1	30	Sunny
NICE	10	50	Very cloudy
OSLO	—3	27	Partly cloudy
PARIS	4	39	Overcast
PRAGUE	—6	21	Snow
ROME	9	48	Cloudy
SOFIA	—1	30	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	—2	28	Snow
TEL AVIV	19	66	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	2	37	Very cloudy
VIENNA	—1	30	Sunny
WARSAW	—5	23	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	—2	28	Overcast
ZURICH	2	36	Very cloudy

(American temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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GEORG JENSEN
101 B, RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS
CASA DANESE GEORG JENSEN
87 VIA FRANCESCO CRISPI, ROMA

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...on Asks Congress to Curb ...nding at Any Political Cost

By Carroll Kilpatrick

...NGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—...Nixon strongly appealed ...ss today to hold down ...no matter what the cost ...l popularity."

...in a letter to congressional ...iat spending restrictions ...maintenance of tax reve... essential to prevent a ...se in the cost of living.

...ke is nothing less than ... of the American econo... President said.

...lling on spending which ... fixed and the spending ... set "are in jeopardy." ...a said, because Congress ...riating more and cutting ...e than justified.

...tion, he said, built-in in... federal spending, such ...st of the public debt and ...urity increases, are rising.

... the President told Con... about $6 billion in fixed, ...creases have swelled gov... spending since we took ...January."

...sident's letter was design... ...ence congressional action ...inal appropriations bills ...e tax reform bill now in a ...use conference commit...

The conference committee trying to reconcile different House and Senate versions today reached the problem of the oil depletion allowance. Sources said there was a lengthy debate but no decision. The House voted to cut the allowance from 27 1/2 percent to 20 percent and the Senate voted to cut it to 23 percent.

The committee has not reached the two issues which Mr. Nixon has called crucial: The 15 percent boost in Social Security benefits and the Senate proposal to raise the $600 personal income tax exemption to $700 in 1970 and $800 in 1971.

The President has said if those features remain in the bill, he would refuse to sign it.

In his letter, he said that "Congress appears to be well on its way to substituting tax reduction for tax reform. This will harm rather than help the average taxpayer. Sugar-coating a bitter pill is understandable, but all sugar-coating and no pill will not help the patient.

"A tax cut for some citizens would mean a rise in prices for every citizen."

The President said he cut $4 billion from the Johnson budget for fiscal 1970 and later cut another $ 3 1/2 billion in an effort to control federal spending.

Serious Threat

While he did not say that the $192.9 billion ceiling he had imposed would be pierced, he said it was "seriously threatened."

Bills that already have passed one house "could add" $4 billion in spending this fiscal year, which ends next June 30, he said.

These include, said the President, increased educational aid, a "premature" civilian and military pay raise, a 15 percent Social Security increase in place of his recommended 10 percent increase and "new legislation, worthy though it may be, to benefit veterans, children and others."

He maintained that administration anti-inflation efforts "are beginning to make some progress" and that "some results have already been showing up."

"If we can regain a fiscal grip on ourselves and carry through with a strong budget and fiscal policy, we can build on the growing evidence that policies of 1969 are beginning to exert a stabilizing effect," he said.

If the opportunity is missed, however, he said, "it will be a long time before the public will ever believe that government can manage its finances in any way other than to produce sustained and serious inflation."

...ate Girds ... Fight on ...ting Rights

...y Spencer Rich

...NGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).— ...te sent the House-passed ...ghts amendments to the ... Committee yesterday ...tructions that the com... report back by March 1 ... protect minority voting ...

...l of the bill with specific ...ns to act by March 1 as... ...hat the measure will ...y reach the floor.

...sets the stage for a tough ... which Senate Democratic ...led by Michigan's Philip ... together with Republican ...s like Minority Leader ...cott of Pennsylvania and ... the whip, Robert P. Grif... Michigan, will seek to sub... five-year extension of the ...ting Rights Act for the ...ssed administration bill.

...er repeals key provisions ...965 act and installs a broad ...cheme of voting-rig...'s ...m.

...men for the Leadership ...ce on Civil Rights, the ...and other rights groups say ... act has worked well and ... the administration plan ...eck the current effort to ...ng discrimination.

...hile, a compromise pro... ...entioned by Sen. Scott on ... appeared to be gaining ... yesterday among both ...dic and Republican liberals.

2 New Provisions

...ld extend the Voting Rights ... five years but add to it ...visions in the administra... —one imposing a flat ban ...acy tests as a condition of ...he other slashing residency ...ents so that any other... ...gible person could vote in ...ential election if he mov... ...an area by Sept. 1 of the ... year.

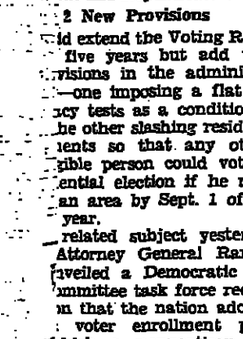
...related subject yesterday, ... Attorney General Ramsey ...unveiled a Democratic Na... ...ommittee task force recom... ...n that the nation adopt a ... voter enrollment plan, ...hich a nonpartisan na... ...ection committee would be ...and would name a local ...director for each of the ...ressional districts.

...the supervision of the di... ...local enrollment volunteer ...would go to the homes of ...otential voter in the dis... ...register them to vote in ...sidential election, using ...ing eligibility requirements.

...er congressional activities: ... House Agriculture Com... ...oted yesterday to with... ...stamps from nonworking ...except mothers), strikers, ...dies and students who get ... support.

... Senate yesterday over... ...ove to slash $400 million ... Office of Economic Op... ...'s budget, and by a vote ... two-to-one, appropriated ...2.048 billion requested by ... Nixon. The action was ...as another vote of con... ...or the OEO, which won a ...victory in the House last ...when a proposal to strip ...ny of much of its author... ...lefeated.

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exclusivity

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NYT.

ROUNDUP TIME IN GEORGIA—Local cow man Willie Lee Brown moves a herd of cattle on the Black Muslim farm in Dawson, Ga. The million-dollar, 1,800-acre spread produces wheat, vegetables and dairy goods sold in Black Muslim stores and used in Black Muslim restaurants throughout the country. Local residents aren't complaining because, they say, "these Muslims seem to mind their own business on the farm."

Senate Unit Increases Fund, Criticizes Nixon Health Policy

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).— Charging the Nixon administration with seeking a long-range, not a mere one-year, cutback in medical research and manpower training, the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday allotted federal health agencies $3 billion, $302 million more than President Nixon's budget allowed.

The main beneficiary was the big National Institutes of Health, which has research laboratories at Bethesda, Md., and also dispenses funds to other research and training centers. It would get $1.614 billion, $162 million more than the President's budget figure of $1.452 billion.

The committee also recommended $228 million more than the House for the three main health agencies.

Included is more money for cancer and heart research, training medical teachers and disease-control programs now being phased out by federal budget-cutters.

NIH Source Gloomy

An NIH source, however, expressed continued gloom yesterday. "We don't know what the Budget Bureau will finally allow us," he said. "Whatever is voted, we expect to wind up with something fairly close to what the President recommended, after we take our share of his anti-inflationary cuts."

This, the Senate committee report maintained, would mean grave harm both to medical research and the production of future teachers and health workers. Speaking of health, education and welfare, the committee reported that it was becoming "quite disturbed" over administration proposals. "Even in times of economic uncertainty" and inflation, it argued, "care must be taken to protect or even expand programs that represent long-term investment" in society's health and well-being.

"Inflation," it said, "may indeed dictate firm control of the total federal budget, but the committee has serious doubts" about administration priorities.

On health, it said, "it is clear research must be expanded if killing and crippling diseases are to be conquered. Yet not only did the administration request" a research cut, but it also asked cuts in training future researchers.

"Lurking below the surface of the budget and House allowance," the committee charged, "is a subtle budget policy with long-term implications for production of future research scientists and, most important, production of future teachers of physicians and medical technicians, the supply of which is falling further behind with every passing day. Continued shortages can only result in acceleration of the spiraling costs of health care and inexcusable delays" in improving care.

Mass Housing Program to Start In 8 U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).— The Nixon administration's trial mass housing program was unveiled yesterday with the disclosure of sites in eight cities.

George Romney, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, listed the cities as the first to take part in his "Operation Breakthrough."

They are: Indianapolis, Ind.; Jersey City, N.J.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Macon, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Sacramento, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo., and Wilmington, Del.

HUD still is considering sites in the states of Washington and Texas.

Operation Breakthrough is billed as the administration's new approach to the nation's need for mass housing. It embodies creating large numbers of multifamily dwellings with provisions for mixing families of various ethnic and economic status.

Senate Rejects Southern Bid To Slow Desegregation Pace

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).— The Senate today rejected, 52 to 37, legislation sharply curtailing federal power to compel school desegregation.

The vote came on an amendment to a $20.8-billion appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, which the Senate then passed 88 to 4.

The Senate also struck from the bill, by a 49-to-43 vote, a provision its Appropriations Committee had already watered down, denying federal funds to universities that fail to crack down on student disorders.

The vote on the desegregation provision was a setback for its Southern sponsors and a win victory for the administration, which opposed the diminution of federal power but was able to persuade only 22 of the Senate's 43 Republicans to vote on its side.

Busing Is Target

Originally, the measure would have prohibited the federal government from forcing the busing of students to achieve racial balance or forcing any student to attend a particular school against his parents' wishes.

The Senate voted to amend the measure by adding the phrase, "except as required by the Constitution." Southerners attacked the amendment for nullifying the bill's prohibition of the use of federal funds to enforce school desegregation.

Federal officials said that the amendment, if it stays in the bill through Senate-House conference, would not change present desegregation policies.

The Southern setback may be only temporary. The House has an amendment on its version of the HEW money bill similar to the provision the Senate defeated. The Senate conferees seem unlikely to argue too hard against the House position. A majority of the conferees voted with the South yesterday.

The Southerners will probably try to bring their legislation back from conference to the floor late in the week on the theory that the Senate then will be less concerned with civil rights than Christmas adjournment.

Warning by Scott

The minority leader, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, tried to head off that possibility, warning that if the conferees gave in to the House, "I may be compelled to ask the Senate to vote its refusal to concur in the conference agreements."

"Such a request would be painful, the more so because of the lateness of the legislative year," Sen. Scott said, "but it would be painful, too, to have such an important Senate vote as the one just concluded nullified in conference."

The Senate conferees did accept the House position on the same issue in the same bill a year ago. But the House then changed its mind. The turnabout was brought off by Republicans anxious that their party not have quite so strong an anti-Negro label on the eve of a presidential election.

First Giant C-5A Cargo Presented To U.S. Air Force

MARIETTA, Ga., Dec. 17 (UPI).—The controversial C-5A transport was formally turned over to the Air Force today.

In a brief ceremony at the Lockheed-Georgia Co. manufacturer of the C-5A, Gen. James Ferguson, commander of the Air Force Systems Command which directed its development, accepted the plane from Lockheed president T.R. May. He then turned it over to Gen. Jack J. Catton, head of the Military Airlift Command.

Gen. Ferguson called the C-5A, which has been under attack by some members of Congress for alleged deficiencies and excessive costs, a "genuine revolution in aeronautics, with profound implications for both military and commercial aviation."

The C-5A, the world's biggest airplane with a length of 248 feet and a wingspan of 223 feet, was to be flown shortly after the ceremony to Altus Air Force Base, Okla., for flight training of crews.

AF Abandons Saucer Probe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Air Force today called off its 21-year-old investigation of flying saucers.

Air Force Secretary Robert C. Seamans jr. said in a memorandum to the Air Force command that the program "no longer can be justified either on the ground of national security or in the interest of science."

Known as "Project Bluebook," the program was begun in 1948 and investigated more than 7,000 reports of sightings of unidentified flying objects without finding evidence of danger to national security or any firm proof that flying saucers exist.

An 18-month study of the UFO reports cost the Pentagon $539,000.

Mafia Leader Claims Descent From Kings

TRENTON, N.J., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Simone Rizzo (Sam the Plumber) de Cavalcante claims that he is related to the Italian royal family, the House of Savoy, through both of his parents.

But De Cavalcante, who has been identified as a Casa Nostra chieftain and who is free on $75,000 bail on federal gambling charges, says that this is no unusual distinction.

"It's just like being in the Elks," he tells newsmen.

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Associated Press.

TALL CAKE FOR TINY TIM—It took two of the Three Little Bakers, who are also professional acrobats, to put the decorations on top of the seven-foot cake (it's sitting on a table) that was to be served to guests at the Tiny Tim-Vicki Budinger wedding reception last night after their marriage on a TV show.

Foreign Aid Appropriation

Senate Unit Passes Bill Still in Conference

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Senate Appropriations Committee defied tradition yesterday and voted its approval of a foreign aid money bill whose level would be fixed by Senate and House conferees now considering the authorizing legislation.

The committee adopted without change a total of $2.13 billion recommended only an hour earlier by its Foreign Operations subcommittee for the economic and military aid programs in the current fiscal year ending June 30.

But the figure was nominal, arrived at in the interest of speed and subject to an understanding that before coming to the Senate floor it would be lowered to whatever figure the conferees on the authorizing legislation may produce today. It thus appeared that the appropriation on which the Senate would be asked to act would be about $1.75 billion—about the same as that which Congress appropriated last year.

Tentative Agreement

Conferees for the Senate and House reached tentative agreement earlier in the day on an authorization of $1,644,525,000 for all economic aid categories. This was about $561 million less than had been requested by President Nixon for helping less-developed countries.

The authorizing legislation that Senate and House conferees left unfinished yesterday only sets spending ceilings and fixes policies to govern the aid program. The appropriation measure on which the Senate committee acted actually provides the money from which the aid program is financed.

Traditionally, the Senate Appropriations Committee does not begin its markup process until both legislative branches have adopted the compromise agreement reached by conferees on the differences between the House and Senate versions of the authorizing legislation.

It was clear that the Appropriations Committee action was an effort to complete the appropriations agenda in time for the usual Christmas recess. President Nixon warned in a news conference recently that he would call Congress back into extra session the day after Christmas unless it completed all money bills and several legislative projects urged by the administration.

Separate Trial May Be Held for Tate Informer

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17 (AP).—A willowy brunette who gave police a major investigative break in the slayings of actress Sharon Tate and six others might be tried separately from other members of a hippie-style clan charged with murder, a prosecutor said yesterday.

Deputy District Attorney Aaron Stovitz made the disclosure shortly after the brunette, Susan Denise Atkins, 21, pleaded not guilty to seven counts of murder and one count of conspiracy to commit murder. She was the first of the group to make a formal plea.

"When one defendant makes a confession that implicates others and the prosecution intends to use that confession, then that defendant can't be tried with the others," Mr. Stovitz said in an interview.

"We'll ask to go to trial as soon as possible with the others all together, and then with Miss Atkins separately."

Crime Rate Rose 11% 1st 9 Months In U.S., FBI Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The nation's crime rate climbed 11 percent for the first nine months of this year compared with the same period in 1968, the FBI's uniform crime report shows.

Violent crimes were up 12 percent, armed robbery rose 18 percent, street robbery 18 percent, chain store robbery 20 percent and residential robbery 23 percent. Bank robbery, however, fell 4 percent.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said crime averaged 10 percent higher in cities of 250,000 or more population, 11 percent higher in the suburbs, and 8 percent more in rural areas.

The nine-month increase was higher than the 9 percent climb recorded in the first six months of the year but considerably lower than the 19 percent increase reported for the first nine months of 1968 over the same period in 1967.

Riots and civil disturbances accounted for the greater increase in 1968.

Mr. Hoover said firearms were used to commit 65 percent of all murders and 23 percent of all aggravated assaults—the identical figures reported for the first nine months of 1968.

Mitchell Reports Wiretap Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell says the number of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices being used by federal agents in internal security investigations has increased in the last few months.

However, Mr. Mitchell said in an interview with a Baltimore Sun reporter, published today, that the total of such devices still is "not in excess of what was on when I got here."

Mr. Mitchell said that last July there were fewer taps and "bugs" in use by government agents than when he became head of the Justice Department last January.

He declined to say how many such installations are currently in use. He said the number is relatively small but in terms of percentage, the increase since July might seem rather large.

U.S. Railroad Union Renews Strike Threat

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—Railroad shopcraft workers today rejected a proposed 68-cent hourly wage boost, renewing the threat of a nationwide rail shutdown.

The vote turning down the proposed two-year, 18 percent pay increase was by a 2-to-1 margin among members of the Sheet Metal Workers, one of four AFL-CIO unions which had negotiated the tentative settlement together on an all-or-none basis.

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Prisoner Holds 22 Persons Hostage For Five Hours in Tennessee Jail

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17 (UPI).—A penitentiary inmate who claimed he was unjustly denied parole took 23 persons hostage today and threatened to set fire to a guard unless his demands were met. He was assured they would be.

Prison officials identified him as Haywood Quinn, 34, sentenced to prison for 17 years in 1961 for armed robbery.

They said Quinn overpowered two guards, then forced officials to give him the keys to the visitors' gallery, and locked himself up with the two guards, four fellow inmates and their visitors. A one-year-old infant was among the hostages.

Warden W. S. Neil said Quinn asked to see State Corrections Commissioner Lake Russell and a television newsman, Chris Clark.

Mr. Clark said Quinn demanded a written statement by Mr. Russell that he would not be locked up in solitary confinement as punishment for the action, that he would not be returned to Brushy Mountain prison a convict-operated coal mine, and that no guard would harm him.

Mr. Clark said Quinn gave him a letter outlining his contention that he had been unjustly denied parole.

Mr. Clark said Quinn also wanted $2,200 cash to be distributed among his hostages for their "inconvenience."

Nixon Removes Morgenthau From N.Y. Patronage Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Nixon announced today he is dismissing Robert M. Morgenthau as U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York.

There was no official explanation for Mr. Morgenthau's dismissal. However, he held a patronage post and it is customary for the national administration to name appointees of the ruling party to such positions.

To succeed Democrat Morgenthau, who was his party's candidate for governor of New York in 1962, Mr. Nixon will nominate Republican Whitney North Seymour.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler acknowledged that Mr. Morgenthau had not resigned from the position. His term normally would have expired June 11, 1971.

At this point, Mr. Ziegler said, Mr. Morgenthau has the option of submitting a letter of resignation or a letter will be sent to him informing him that Mr. Seymour is his replacement.

Mr. Seymour, 46, has been a lawyer in New York since 1961. He was an assistant U.S. attorney for the Southern District during three years of the Eisenhower administration and, between 1966 and 1968, was a state senator.

Mr. Morgenthau, son of Henry Morgenthau jr., who was secretary of the treasury in the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt, has served as U.S attorney since 1961, except for a brief period when he resigned to run for governor.

Underground A-Tests Announced by AEC

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The United States conducted two underground nuclear tests at its Nevada test site today, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

The first test was equivalent to less than 20,000 tons of TNT and the second to between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT. They were the 25th and 26th tests announced this year.

U.S. Girl in Paris Apparent Suicide

PARIS, Dec. 17.—A 19-year-old American girl apparently jumped to her death from a fifth-floor window today after leaving a note saying she was "tired of living."

The girl, identified by police as Rebecca Wilner, a student from New York, was found early this morning between two parked cars in the 17th Arrondissement. She was taken to a hospital, where she died several hours later.

Police said Miss Wilner, who was found dressed only in a housecoat, had arrived in France in September and was enrolled at the Alliance Française. They said she had tried once while in the United States to take her life. She had been living with a girlfriend in a room near where she was found.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Thursday, December 18, 1969

'Auri Sacra Fames'

Now that the price of gold in the free market has dropped to $35 and below, it is clear that the United States has won a victory over the gold bugs, public and private. Part of the claim of victory rightly belongs to those economists who maintained all along that it was the dollar, officially valued at 1/35 of an ounce of gold, that held up the price of gold, rather than gold that held up the dollar and supported the international monetary system.

However, once the pleasures of this triumph have been savored, it would be unwise for American policymakers to press their victory too far. Gold still plays a large role in the world as monetary reserves for governments and as a source of security and liquidity for the citizens and businesses of many countries. It is conceivable that a more serious break in the gold price than has been seen would produce widespread panic. There are tens of billions of dollars worth of gold in private hands that could be thrown on the market suddenly; the sway of gold could end not with a whimper but a bang.

In those economies where gold still plays a significant monetary role, it is understandable that governments should seek to prevent a collapse in the value of the gold holdings of private citizens. The United States may be in a position to drive private gold holders to the wall, if it insisted that its international monetary partners do nothing to bail out the private gold holders. But foreign governments might be just as likely to refuse to back such an American line, and a rupture would develop in U.S.-European monetary relations. Those relations have been extremely important to the United States in recent years, whenever the dollar was in trouble.

The prudent course will be for the United States to adopt a flexible and tolerant attitude toward foreign central bank purchases of private gold slightly below the $35 mark, provided that such purchases are limited in amount. In fact, too much gold flowing into the system could aggravate inflation—both by swelling official reserves and by creating excess liquidity on the part of private business and individuals as they convert their gold hoards into cash.

* * *

The persistent deficit in the U.S. balance of payments provides no basis for a cocksure American approach to international monetary problems. Played wisely, the decline in the private demand for gold can contribute to the strength of the international economy by providing another source of controlled growth in official reserves to augment the planned $10 billion growth of Special Drawing Rights over the next three years.

An adequate rate of growth in reserves will help to ease the world's monetary adjustment problems. It will strengthen the balance of payments position of the majority of nations. And, if the price of gold can be kept at or slightly below the official dollar price, it will teach the world an all-important lesson: that it is the managers of money who can produce international stability and growth—not the mystical properties of a metal lying in the bowels of the earth and the vaults of central banks. We have reached the point forecast by John Maynard Keynes a generation ago: "Thus gold, originally stationed in heaven with his consort silver, as sun and moon, having first doffed his sacred attributes and come to earth as an autocrat, may next descend to the sober status of a constitutional king with a cabinet of Banks; and it may never be necessary to proclaim a republic . . . The friends of gold will have to be extremely wise and moderate if they are to avoid a revolution."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Sharp Stuff. Who's It for—Agnew or Mrs. Mitchell?'

23 Years for Hanoi— More to Come

By James Reston

WASHINGTON. — The North Vietnamese Communists began their war to expel the French from Indochina 23 years ago this week—on Dec. 19, 1946, to be exact—and they will possibly have to keep going for at least three more years before the American expeditionary force is finally brought home.

Even then, they cannot be sure that 40,000 or 50,000 U.S. officers and men will not be left behind to help lead the South Vietnamese Army. For in his latest report on the war, President Nixon committed himself to the "complete withdrawal, first of all U.S. combat forces, and, eventually, of other forces." Not, it should be noted, of "all" other forces. Thus, he preserved the option of maintaining a sizable American military presence in the peninsula indefinitely.

This confronts Hanoi and the National Liberation Front with a hard decision. The last thing they want is even a token American Army on their soil. Their objective in this whole 23-year struggle has been to clear the peninsula of foreign troops. So for the time being they are in trouble, not being willing to accept even the possibility of American troops remaining and not having the power to expel them, as they did the French.

Better at Dying

The chances are that they will let the President keep on withdrawing the U.S. troops at a rate of 100,000 or 150,000 a year, and save the big battles for much later. They have always said they were better at waiting and dying than the men of the West. They cannot step up the battle without interrupting the American timetable of withdrawal, but they can always retreat into Laos and Cambodia and play for time.

Meanwhile, the Nixon administration is trying to persuade them that time is not on their side, that the longer they avoid a peace settlement, the stronger the South Vietnamese Army will be, and that making peace with the Saigon regime may be more difficult than making peace with Washington. This is another way of saying that Saigon plus 40,000 or 50,000 American troops will be harder to handle than Saigon plus the whole American expeditionary force of 450,000 men, and it is not likely to convince the enemy.

There is still a bit of an argument here even among those who in general favor the President's withdrawal timetable. The main point at issue is whether the President should (A) commit himself to a total withdrawal of all troops, and (B) make the timetable for total withdrawal known to Saigon, Hanoi and the leaders of the NLF.

This is opposed by most of the President's advisers on the ground that this would give away the President's last card and assure the enemy that he could get rid of the Americans merely by waiting.

On the other hand, it is argued that the President's policy is based on the assumption that under the Vietnamization policy, the Saigon regime and forces will be able to take care of themselves. If this is true, why insist on the option of keeping a military presence in Vietnam indefinitely, for, as long as Washington keeps this option open, neither Hanoi nor the Saigon regime will be willing to negotiate seriously.

In general, however, the President is sticking to the plan devised early in his administration. Last spring, Henry Kissinger was saying: "Wait till the end of the year; then you will see a substantial change in the Vietnam policy; substantial forces will be ordered home and the trend of policy will be clearly set."

The events so far have justified this remark. Most officials here are clearly not so confident that the Vietnamization policy will succeed as the President was in his television report Monday night. Many of them are downright pessimistic about both the political and military outlook once all U.S. "combat troops" are withdrawn, and some are even fearful for the safety of the U.S. noncombat troops once the fighting members of the American expeditionary force have sailed for home.

Still, the President is building what he believes to be a defensible case for any eventuality. He is insisting privately on two points: first, that he must give the Saigon government a "fair chance" to take over the defense of its people; and second, this must be recognized as a "fair chance" by a Saigon regime that has approved the withdrawal timetable.

The argument is clear enough, but it raises a couple of questions: Isn't four years, nearly 40,000 American dead and almost $30 billion a year evidence enough of a "fair chance"? Do we have to go on for three more years, even with reduced costs, to prove the point? Where is the line between a policy that is "fair" to the Vietnamese people and "unfair" to the American people?

If Washington really believed that the Vietnamization policy would work, and that time was on our side and not on the side of the enemy, it would not still be debating these tiresome questions. But it is deeply divided on them and divided too on whether the situation will really be substantially different when the three-year retreat is over.

For an East-West 'Think Tank'

Keen thinkers everywhere recognize that dirty air, clogged traffic and cramped apartments are common to all industrial societies, not unique to any one state. Yet common efforts to tackle these problems, even within groups of friendly countries, have not gotten much beyond ad hoc exchanges of information and experience. Between East and West, a considerably more limited degree of collaboration has obtained. Westerners have often been too confident of their own capacities to look beyond their own ken. Orthodox Communists have held back in the belief that dirty air, for instance, is the essence of the exploitive capitalist system, rather than a shortfall of technology.

Given this narrow vista, it is fascinating to learn—from Science magazine—that Western and Soviet officials are close to setting up a large-scale internationally staffed "think tank" to study the "developing techniques and methodologies that might be universally employed in dealing with such common problems as pollution, transportation, housing and education."

American interest flowed from a mandate which President Johnson gave Ford Foundation head McGeorge Bundy in 1966; American participation evidently would be in the Rand pattern of government funding for nonprofit research. The involvement of the Russians in the project is not merely a bow to East-West "bridge-building" but an acknowledgment, as one official told Science, that "they have a lot of experience in large-scale planning and all the industrialized countries are now encountering the same problems."

President Nixon's suggestion last April that NATO organize a committee to cope with the nonpolitical "challenges of modern society" is said to be bumping against the East-West "think tank" idea, but surely a collision is avoidable. The NATO countries are definitely interested in environmental problems, too interested, in fact, to confine their common pursuit of them to an organization with entirely different goals. The new idea is intriguing and sensible. We hope it gets the good chance it deserves.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Withdrawal Plan

While the momentum of U.S. withdrawal is being maintained, there is now, more obviously than before, a shift away from the hopes of a settlement with which Mr. Nixon's presidency began to a prospect of prolonged if smaller-scale fighting in which American participation will grow less and less. Nor does this prospect seem likely to be affected, either militarily or politically, by the rate of American withdrawal. With 434,500 Americans still in South Vietnam by April, an American war stretches well into 1972 and the Vietnamized war far beyond that.

—From The Times (London).

* * *

President Nixon now thinks, with Sir Robert Thompson, that a "winning position" has been achieved in Vietnam. His announcement on Monday of a further withdrawal of 50,000 troops in the new year had a new undertone of optimism. Originally, his plan for handing over the fighting progressively to the South Vietnamese seemed based on resignation rather than hope.

There was acceptance, if not of defeat, at least of the fact that there could be no victory. The policy seemed aimed at delaying, if not avoiding, the worst effects of an insoluble stalemate. Now he quotes Sir Robert's independent testimony in support of the hope that he can withdraw most of his troops and still leave behind an "independent, non-Communist South Vietnam." There are several indications that he may be right, though on balance the doubts still loom large.

—From the Guardian (London).

* * *

Rather paradoxically, while the war still seems to prevail over politics in South Vietnam, President Nixon put the accent on a kind of renouncement of using force in another effort to specify the scope of his "secret plan." But a good many observers wonder where this is going to lead the Saigon regime. A deferred political choice may thus have already been made. One day or another, a "coalition" will be installed and this probably will be only a first step. It is not impossible that the United States has resolved to admit such prospects dependent on the evolution of its relations with the Soviet Union and within the framework of a "great negotiation."

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 18, 1894

LONDON—Advices from Auckland, New Zealand, say that Robert Louis Stevenson, the popular, well-known author, died recently at Apia, Samoa, at the age of forty-four. The message announcing his death was dated Apia, December 8. It is added that Mr. Stevenson died suddenly of apoplexy, and was buried at the summit of Pala mountain, 1,300 ft. above the sea level. Among his many works, two of the best known were "Treasure Island" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 18, 1919

NEW YORK—It is officially declared that nothing can save the New York Underground Railway from ruin except an increase of fares from five to ten cents. The public resented the idea because the companies secured the railways on the basis of the lower fare and made good profit before the war. Since the war, however, the companies show that they have been compelled to pay 100 percent more for operating and have increased employes wages by 103 percent.

Chinks in the Southern Strategy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Blacks in this country are now on the defensive as rarely before. The Nixon administration is moving to reverse progress toward fairer treatment in voting rights, school desegregation and criminal procedures. And the administration seems to be supported by the white majority.

So it is not enough, it is not even very much good, merely to decry the baleful malignancy of the Southern strategy. What is required is a counter-strategy. And fortunately, the inner politics of the Senate and House offer abundant means for controlling damage in this dark time.

The first step in damage control is to recognize that the blacks are a minority—relatively small in numbers, without inner economic balance and intensely disliked by large masses of whites. Violence or even overt pressure in these circumstances is a boomerang.

Panther Hunt

The Black Panthers may well be the object of a manhunt carried out by the police of different cities with the approval of the Justice Department. But what did anybody expect given the strident threats of the Panthers? That John Mitchell would turn the other cheek?

Then there are the student militants seizing buildings at Harvard and elsewhere in order to force more hiring of black construction workers. Such actions inevitably strike the white majority as an arrogant abuse of privilege. And to pit Nathan Pusey against George Meany is a recipe for gaining nothing.

But there are issues before the country where the basic tilt of the ground runs the other way. On economic, as distinct from racial, issues the Republican administration is on the defensive. The President has to listen to the good angels around him, as well as the forces of darkness.

Consider, for instance, the poverty program. The inner ethic of the Republican party would be pleased to have the program killed. But Mr. Nixon has delivered four different messages on the program—including one on Feb. 19, his first message to the Congress. He has committed himself to the principle that "the blight of poverty requires priority attention." And the effort of House Republicans to kill the program last week failed, in some part, because the President, while not opposing it, did not go along either.

Then there is the matter of hunger. Mr. Nixon has not accepted the recommendations of the recent White House conference on food. But he has been obliged—despite a pressing budgetary situation and a commitment to an expensive and more important reform of the welfare system—to go for more money to meet hunger than any previous President has sought.

Apart from the availability of some good issues, there is a balance of the Congress favorable to a defense against the Southern strategy. On the House side, everybody knows that Speaker John McCormack is on his way out. The leading aspirants to move up are Southern Democrats — Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma, Majority Whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and, from Arkansas, Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee.

But to have any chance at all they will need support from the Northern liberals. And the liberals can exact, as the price for even considering support, a blocking of punitive racial legislation. Considerations of that kind apparently caused Rep. Mills to deliver votes from Arkansas to uphold the poverty program in the House last week.

On the Senate side, the Republican liberals can be made to be a lot more effective than they have been to date in checking the worst instincts of the administration. Liberals—Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Robert Griffin of Michigan—are the top leaders of the Senate GOP. And they and other Republican liberals are exceedingly sensitive to pressure from civil rights groups.

A good case in point is the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court. The judge was beaten thanks chiefly to the efforts of the Republican liberals. They were activated largely by civil rights groups that put direct pressure on Sen. Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and Sen. Griffin. And that kind of operation can be repeated whenever punitive anti-black moves are afoot.

Holding the Line

In these circumstances, there is no reason to be apocalyptic about the Southern strategy. Fairness and equity can hold the line today—as they have in the past in this country. But building a barrier requires more than the splendid oratory we have been getting from such leaders as Hubert Humphrey and John Gardner.

The premium now is on generalship in the Congress. The hour is coming round for the tough younger men who have been so long obscured. The time is right for such figures as James O'Hara and John Brademas and Morris Udall in the House, and Fritz Mondale and Mac Mathias in the Senate to assert themselves.

Beyond the Probes

My Lai and Panthers

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—It is not merely coincidental that while President Nixon is being strongly urged to appoint an independent commission to investigate what happened at My Lai, just such a commission has already appointed itself to look into what happened to the Black Panthers in Chicago, Los Angeles and elsewhere.

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and 24 other prominent persons announced the inquiry into police actions against the Panthers, despite the fact that the Justice Department said last week it would conduct an official investigation. And Mr. Nixon is being urged to arrange for an independent study of the alleged My Lai massacre despite two official Army investigations, the pending court-martial of Lt. William Calley, and the bizarre hearings conducted by the House Armed Services Committee.

No doubt the extreme gravity of the alleged crimes has much to do with this unusual concern, and no doubt, too, we are more than a little infected with acute commissionitis; in just five years we have had the monumental reports of the Warren Commission on President Kennedy's assassination, the Kerner Commission on civil disorders and the Eisenhower Commission on domestic violence. By now it is almost established practice for the government to look outside existing institutions for a remedy or an explanation when serious crimes or shocking situations become too apparent to ignore.

Mistrust of Justice

But much of the demand for extraordinary inquiry into the My Lai and Panther cases also derives from a developing mistrust of the official institutions and agencies of American justice—a mistrust, most seriously, of their motives, their very willingness to be fair and impartial, and a growing skepticism about their ability to function.

Crowded and insensitive courts, self-protecting bureaucracies, docile regulatory boards, undermanned corrective agencies, political and economic links between interests and officials, all have contributed to a visibly growing sentiment among many Americans that justice is either a rigged proposition or reserved to the powerful, or both.

And now these terrible cases. Two inept probes into the My Lai incident (the original field inquiry and the House hearings), for instance, can lend no one any confidence; it remains to be seen how Gen. William Peers's new investigation will turn out; it is a reasonable bet that it will never come to trial, or will a directed acquittal if he does on grounds of pretrial publicity.

In any case, a court-martial limited to the question of a man's guilt or innocence of specific charges is hardly the best place to develop the full story. Nor is it reasonable to suppose that either the Army or the civilian government is going to broaden the inquiry much beyond the actions of the men who were present at My Lai; to delve further into command responsibilities and American field tactics; is to go to the roots of the war itself and to risk final discredit with the American people.

As for Fred Hampton's death at the hands of the Chicago police, that organization's self-serving performance in "investigating" it after the 1968 Democratic National Convention leaves it little standing to conduct another self-investigation.

FBI Reports

The Justice Department's investigating arm is the FBI, which has been bugging the Panthers and reporting to local police on their activities, which might even have something to do with the recent rash of violence. Nor does the general attitude the department so far has shown toward black militants and other tough-talking dissenters encourage confidence in a thorough investigation of who shot first, and why.

(A federal grand jury in Philadelphia recently subpoenaed the records of the International Committee to Defend Eldridge Cleaver on suspicion of mail fraud; yet no probable cause of such fraud could be shown in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, the government had to drop its demand for the names of contributors to the committee. Will any federal grand jury go as far in investigating police departments for the Black Panther shootings?)

So there is something in question other than the substantive matter of what actually happened at My Lai and to the dead Panthers, something more even than the effect of these events on the climate of war and dissent, and upon black community already mistrustful of white authority. The ordinary processes of justice have been further called into question when these sensational acts of violence and no special commission to rectify that; quite the opposite.

Letters

Greek Scorecard

There seem to be two victors in the exit of Greece from the Council of Europe:

● Greece—because the unwarranted outside pressure from misguided meddlers in Greek affairs should now diminish.

● Russia—because it has wisely behaved in a very nonbelligerent manner since the revolution of 1967. Waiting on the sidelines, the U.S.S.R. quietly watches its position being scored by self-styled European "democrats" (who understand very little about Greece), by gullible "humanists" always ready to protect a self-seeking minority (and let the rest of us go to hell), and by well-meaning American members of Congress, who rightly believe their office makes them eligible to rule on complex foreign developments.

The loser, of course, is Europe, which has just cut off its nose, and has allowed the international slanderers of Greece to gain a few points. But Greece is a very old, wise and proud nation that will not accept bullying now or ever. Russia may have reached first base, but the ball game is far from over.

N. C. CUMMIN

Athens.

Oasis or Mirage?

Although most of the correct made by Miss Peggy Sunde in Dec. 10 letters column were corr the address she listed for Mc ley's Old Ale House is incorrec

Several years ago I traveled New York from Washington, McSorley's was to be one of intended stops. I consulted Manhattan phone directory found the address to be 35 7th Street, and not 8th Street she claimed. I went to that dress on that occasion and sev times since, and have never b disappointed. Hull's porter, specialty of the house, is a del ous drink indeed.

JOSEPH RUANE

Aschaffenburg, Germany.

The Herald Tribune's copy of Manhattan directory lists McS ley's at 15 East 7th Street.—E

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Kuwait (air) ... $	46.00	86.00	167.00
Lebanon (air) ... $	33.50	44.50	85.00
Libya (air) ... $	33.50	44.50	85.00
Luxembourg ... L.Fr.	775	1450	2750
Morocco (air) ... $	16.00	30.50	58
Netherlands ... Fl.	56.00	105.00	200
Norway (air) ... N.Kr.	124.00	237.00	453
Pakistan (air) ... $	46.00	86.00	167
Portugal (air) ... Esc.	445.50	835.50	1585
Saudi Arabia (air) $	33.50	44.50	85
South Africa (air) R.	44.00	84.00	160
Spain (air) ... Ptas.	1080	2040	3875
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	102.00	196.50	372
Switzerland ... Sw.Fr.	67.50	126.00	237
Thailand (air) ... $	42.00	80.50	157
Tunisia (air) ... $	16.00	30.50	58
Turkey (air) ... $	17.50	33.50	66
U.A.R. (air) ... $	33.50	44.50	85
U.S.A. (air) ... $	34.00	72.50	132
Yugoslavia (air) ... $	17.50	33.50	64
Elsewhere Europe (air) ... $	37.50	72.50	64

...eyond the Probl...
...i and P...
By Tom Wicker

...ypt Reports Launching Massive Artillery Attack

...T, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Egypt ... a massive artillery attack ...along a 62-mile stretch of ...s Canal, the Cairo radio ...ed in a bulletin.
...an shells penetrated up to ... into the Sinai Peninsula, ...uncement said.
...adio, monitored in Beirut, ...ed its programs to report the bombardment, which it described as "the biggest" on the canal.
The bulletin, which came soon after 11 p.m., said the fighting, which started at 6:30 p.m., was still going on "from Suez in the south to Kantara in the north."
The aim, it said, was "to destroy Israeli ammunition and military positions."

3 Jets Downed, Cairo Claims

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (AP).—Three Israeli jets were shot down today by Egyptian anti-aircraft guns when the Israelis twice raided Green Island and the southern sector of the Suez Canal, a military spokesman announced.
The announcement, carried by the Middle East News Agency, said a number of Israeli jets "attempted" to raid Egyptian positions at 9:30 a.m. but were "engaged by anti-aircraft guns."
One plane was seen crashing in flames in the Eyoun Mousa area and the rest of the jets headed east, the spokesman claimed.
Three hours later a number of Israeli jets again raided the same area and anti-aircraft guns downed one, seen crashing east of Port Taufiq, the spokesman added.
Later, the military command announced a third Israeli jet was shot down over Eyoun Mousa by anti-aircraft fire during a third Israeli sortie over Egyptian military installations along the canal.
[An Egyptian spokesman announced that Israeli aircraft bombed residential areas of Suez town today, Reuters reported. The spokesman, Dr. Esmat Abdel Meguid, did not refer to any casualties, but said Israeli planes were "daily attacking and bombing our villages."]

Raids Confirmed

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command announced that its jets crossed the Gulf of Suez in raids against Egyptian military targets.
The 30-minute air strike was the first reported attack across the Gulf of Suez in several weeks. Israeli planes fly almost daily sorties against Egyptian military objectives on the western shore of the Suez Canal.
"All our planes returned safely," the spokesman added. The Israelis said their gunners dueled with the Egyptians intermittently last night in the southern sector of the 103-mile waterway.
The command earlier reported that four Israelis—two lieutenants, a private and a civilian tractor driver—were killed yesterday by Egyptian shelling at the Suez Canal.
In Tiberias, Israel, witnesses reported that a mortar battle raged last night in heavy rain between Israeli troops and Arab guerrillas in the Beisan Valley south of the Sea of Galilee.

...l Approves ...68 Million ...dget for '70

...ED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 ... The General Assembly to... ...roved a $168 million budget ... and voted funds for an ...ion expansion of its New ...adquarters.
...budget, representing a 9 ... increase over this year's ... brought opposition from ...viet Union, but sailed ... the assembly's final ses... ... a vote of 108-4 with five ...ons.
...126-nation assembly plan... ...adjourn after giving final ...l to plans for celebration ...25th UN anniversary next ...
...tian diplomacy eased a ... situation between the ...States and France on the ... issue. France had put ... the Administrative and ...ry Committee an amend... ...alling on Secretary-General ...t to study the feasibility of ...alizing the United Nations ...major branches in other ...es.
...Canadians introduced word... ...it would have Mr. Thant ...he "optimum distribution" ... functions throughout the ...nd report to the 1971 as...
With that change, ac... ...e to the United States, ...had feared a decentraliza... ...ove might lead Congress to ...planned $20 million appro... ...n for the new UN buildings ...he expansion plan was ap... ...by 95-14 with ten abstentions.

Moratorium Urged

...ED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 ...s).—The General Assembly, ...ing U.S. and Soviet objec... ...yesterday called on the two ...owers to agree to a mora... ...on further testing of new ... weapons.
...second rebuff to the United ... the assembly voted to out... ...r gas and defoliants as in... ...ts of warfare. The United ... uses both tear gas and ...ts in Vietnam.


Associated Press.

BACK ON TOP—Gen. Omar Torrijos, wearing a big smile and a bush hat, being welcomed by his military supporters in National Guard headquarters, in Panama City.

After Backers Foil Coup

Panama Ruler Returns to Capital in Triumph

By John M. Goshko

PANAMA CITY, Dec. 17 (WP).—Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's strongman, returned home in triumph last night after his military supporters foiled an attempt by dissident officers to topple him.
Dressed in green fatigues and waving a bush hat from the top of a Volkswagen, Gen. Torrijos rode into this capital at the head of a cavalcade of supporters, who had accompanied him on an eight-hour journey from the town of David, 210 miles away in western Panama.
He had flown to David early yesterday morning to begin his comeback drive against rebel officers trying to take advantage of his weekend absence in Mexico City to oust him as commander of the National Guard, the country's 5,000-man combined military and police force.
By last night, the 48-hour seesaw battle for control of the guard had ended decisively in favor of Gen. Torrijos. The two officers who led the abortive coup—Col. Ramiro Silvera and Col. Amado Sanjur—were both under arrest; and the other top officers of the guard were waiting in the organization's headquarters to greet Gen. Torrijos with tearful embraces.
[Gen. Torrijos placed two members of his ruling junta under house arrest and ordered trials on charges of subversion for Cols. Silvera and Sanjur, United Press International reported.
[Cols. Jose M. Pinilla and Bolivar Urrutia were being held at the presidential palace while Gen. Torrijos conferred with his staff officers on how to deal with them.]
Earlier, they had rallied sufficient support within the guard's enlisted ranks to trample the bid for power by Cols. Silvera and Sanjur with a minimum of shooting which left no apparent casualties.

Escorted by Troops

By early afternoon, it was apparent that Gen. Torrijos was still on top and he left David with an escort of troops that was joined by a motley collection of cars, taxis and buses at every town along the way and had swelled into an enormous caravan by the time it reached here.
Four hours before his arrival, thousands of people began responding to repeatedly broadcast radio pleas for a big welcome and flocked to the Bridge of the Americas spanning the U.S.-controlled Panama Canal.
By the time Gen. Torrijos arrived, the crowd had grown to an estimated 10,000 persons who lined both sides of the bridge and spilled over into the narrow streets leading to the guards' quarters a few blocks away.
The crowd was in a cheering, festive mood that quieted earlier fears that the welcome might turn into an anti-American demonstration against the Canal Zone.
The cavalcade threaded slowly through the crowded streets until it reached the guard headquarters, where a military band alternately blared forth marches and chachas. After being embraced by his fellow officers, Gen. Torrijos went inside amid a scene of pandemonium and saw his guards use rifle butts to club back soldiers and civilians pressing behind him.
Gen. Torrijos, 41, has ruled this country of 1.3 million since a military coup 14 months ago ousted civilian President Arnulfo Arias after he had been in office only 11 days.

NATO Head in Bonn

BONN, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, NATO supreme commander and commander in chief of American forces in Europe, had talks today with West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt on general defense issues.

Ex-President Costa e Silva Of Brazil Dies in Rio at 67

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Former President Arthur da Costa e Silva, 67, died today in Laranjeiras Palace here. He had suffered a stroke last Aug. 30 that left him partially paralyzed.
Mr. Costa e Silva, who as a marshal of the army held the highest military rank in Brazil, assumed the presidency on March 15, 1967. He was succeeded in September by a military junta.
Palace spokesmen said Mr. Costa e Silva, confined to bed since the stroke, died at 4:15 p.m. The precise cause of death was not reported, but palace sources had said earlier in the week that he was suffering from a severe attack of influenza.
Mr. Costa e Silva rose from a rough-and-tumble military career that included participation in four revolutions to assume the presidency of Brazil when he was elected by a military-controlled congress on his 64th birthday.

Studied at Fort Knox

Born in the city of Taquari in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Mr. Costa e Silva studied mechanized warfare at Fort Knox, Ky., in the early 1940s.
Mr. Costa e Silva was a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Command which toppled leftist-leaning President Joao Goulart in the revolution of 1964, installing as president Marshal Humberto Castello Branco. After serving as war minister, Mr. Costa e Silva succeeded Marsal Castello Branco as president.
For several months after he took office he stood by his promise to "humanize" the revolution that brought the army to power, introducing new social measures and invariably acting through Congress.


AP.
Arthur da Costa e Silva.

Dissidence Grows

Last year, however, student unrest, the dissidence of part of congress and pressure within the country led to the closure of congress, the arrest of many government opponents and a clampdown on individual and press freedoms.
When he became ill in August Mr. Costa e Silva was on the point of signing a new constitution and ordering the reopening of congress.
He and Vice-President Pedro Aleixo had been working on the constitution for several months, preparing for a return to limited democracy despite some opposition in the army.

Verdict Monday At El Al Trial

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, Dec. 17 (AP).—The three-week El Al trial ended today with the verdicts on three Arab commandos and an Israeli security guard expected Monday.
The three Arabs, all members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, are accused of killing an Israeli pilot during a machine-gun attack on an El Al airliner at the Zurich airport last Feb. 18.
The Israeli guard is accused of killing a fourth Arab under extenuating circumstances, during the attack.
Summing up today, the state prosecutor said the defense argument that the Arabs were convinced they were in the right was "absurd and not to be taken seriously."
He also rejected the Israeli guard's plea of self-defense.

Karl Kritz

SYRACUSE, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—Karl Kritz, 63, a former conductor of the Metropolitan Opera, died here today.
Mr. Kritz suffered a heart seizure last Thursday night while conducting this city's symphony orchestra, his most recent post. He rested during intermission and returned to the podium for the rest of the program. He was taken to a hospital after the concert.
Mr. Kritz came to the United States from his native Vienna in 1937. He had led the Syracuse orchestra since its organization in 1961.

Fatima Shakir

NIGDE, Turkey, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Fatima Shakir, believed to be Turkey's oldest woman, died here today at the age of 125.

11 Die in Mexicali Fire

MEXICALI, Mexico, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Eleven persons were killed last night in a fire at a department store crowded with Christmas shoppers.

Arno Viehoever, U.S. Scientist, Poet, Dies at 84

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Dr. Arno Viehoever, 84, a scientist, explorer, poet and composer, died here after surgery.
Dr. Viehoever was best known for his work in microbiology, food chemistry and pharmacognosy. He also conducted surveys of the economic resources of various countries and explored the jungles of South America and Asia in search of drugs.
A native of Germany, Dr. Viehoever came to the United States in 1913 to head a new pharmacognosy laboratory in the U.S. Bureau of Chemistry.
He left Washington in 1923 to become head of the department of biology at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science. In 1938, he took a position as scientific adviser to the government of Thailand.
Dr. Viehoever also worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, traveling to Mexico and South America. He retired from the CIA in 1957.
Dr. Viehoever, who originated the concept of "biological engineering," did extensive work toward cures for malaria, cancer and heart disease, which led to the publication of numerous articles in scientific journals. A species of bacteria and a variety of fish were named after him.
Just before his death, he published a book of poetry, "Jubilance, Well Within and Well Beyond the Horizon."

Maurice Steinmetz

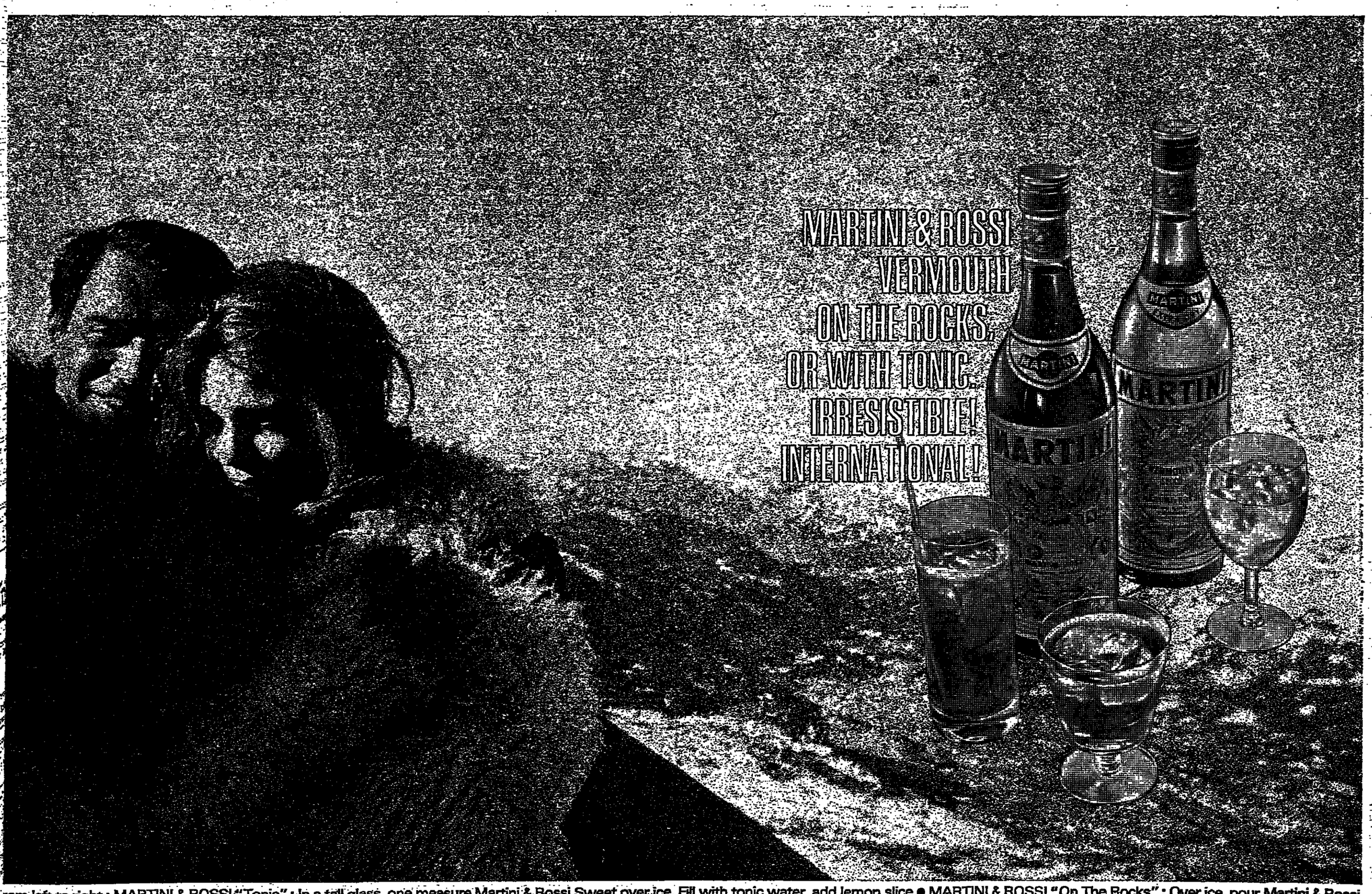
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Maurice Steinmetz, 65, former Luxembourg ambassador to the United States, was killed Monday in an automobile accident near Arlon, Belgium, the U.S. State Department has been informed.
His wife, the former Mildred Rose Laevens, an American citizen, was gravely injured, a State Department spokesman said.
A career diplomat whose full name was Sebastian Maurice Steinmetz, he served as ambassador in Washington from 1964 until last fall. He was also his country's ambassador during that time to Canada and Mexico.
Earlier, from 1961 to 1964, he had been Luxembourg's permanent representative to the UN.

Mrs. Anita Martini

PISA, Italy, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Mrs. Anita Martini, the oldest resident of Pisa, died early today. She was 107. Flu was given as the cause of death.

Gabriele Vanorio

NAPLES, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Tenor Gabriele Vanorio, 47, one of Italy's favorite interpreters of opera roles written by Puccini and Donizetti, died today at his home.



rom left to right: MARTINI & ROSSI "Tonic": In a tall glass, one measure Martini & Rossi Sweet over ice. Fill with tonic water, add lemon slice ● MARTINI & ROSSI "On The Rocks": Over ice, pour Martini & Rossi weet. Add twist of lemon ● MARTINI & ROSSI Extra-Dry vermouth-"by itself": Pour Martini & Rossi Extra-Dry vermouth over some ice. Add twist of lemon.

Mary Hemingway and the Legacy

By Judith Martin

NEW YORK (WP).—Mary Welsh Hemingway was making duck soup. She had shot the ducks, served the meat to visiting Russian writers, and was simmering the bones.

"When you see them rise out of the water, they're beautiful," she said. "If you shoot them, you must use every grain." She cut an onion into a copper-bottomed kettle in the small kitchen of her penthouse apartment.

Mrs. Hemingway is a hunter, writer and explorer. She is also heiress to what may be the hottest literary property of the age. Under her name, in the vaults of the neighborhood branch of the National City Bank of New York, are six boxes of mostly unpublished stories, novels, poems, articles, letters, scrawlings and shopping lists by her late husband, Ernest Hemingway.

It's a difficult legacy.

In his will, Hemingway asked her to be literary executor of all the writings he had saved over the decades. On a separate scrap of paper, he wrote his only specific instruction about the job he gave her—that she not publish any of his letters.

"That disappointed a lot of people, including me," she said. "I could have gotten a really interesting book. When we were separated, when my parents were sick, we wrote each other every day. I could make



Ernest Hemingway
. . . a difficult legacy.

a highly entertaining book out of that. I won't—being an obedient wife."

Hopes and Suspicions

With that question taken care of, she has only to contend with the effect that the work could have on her husband's place in literature, the tax situation and the protection of her and her three stepsons' heritage, and the hopes and suspicions of countless scholars, students and fans.

Between the conferences with the lawyer, the sessions with publisher and bibliographers and biographer, and the letters —"a pound a week, winter and summer"—from authors of "idiot dissertations" to which she responds as helpfully as she can, Mary Hemingway tries to lead a life of her own.

It's her leopard on the study wall. His leopard, which he gave her one Christmas, is the throw on the back of a chair. "Mine is faded. Ernest's shrank, but his was never as big as mine."

It's her lion in the hallway, with the bullet hole in its back. "I was going to shoot him in the shoulder, and the coward turned around. I had to shoot him in the ass. It wasn't my fault. I would have shot him in the shoulder."

Except for some valuable paintings—the Waldo Pierce portrait of him as a young man dominates her feminine bedroom —there are few souvenirs of their home together in Cuba. The possessions were left there, at the Finca Vigia, where they had intended to return.

"We took nothing, except our shooting clothes, natch. I left all my accounts there." The Cuban government had taken out the safety deposit boxes in which Hemingway's manuscripts were kept ("I think they were looking for jewelry") but disturbed nothing of his and was "extremely helpful" about helping her get them out of the country.

The papers she got from the Havana bank, plus those stored in their home in Ketchum, Idaho, where she still summers, and from Sloppy Joe's Saloon in Key West, Fla., and the Ritz in Paris, longtime hangouts of Hemingway's, are now in her New York bank and apartment.

Outraged admirers have accused Mrs. Hemingway of burning his work. "We burned masses of stuff," she said. "Ten-year-old editions of El Ruedo and the New Statesman. But no manuscripts—nor indeed letters, or anything else."

She lives in New York "because publishers who would spend $50 taking you to lunch wouldn't think of picking up a telephone to call Ketchum. I hate New York. I hate these bloody little dinky New York apartments. But I love my friends here. And theater, ballet and concerts, natch."

Her real work is writing, not widowhood. She looks after the Ernest Hemingway legacy, but she is at work on her own book, doing research for it from old diaries and black ledgers which she keeps during her travels.

Mrs. Hemingway is a small, handsome woman with bright, laughing eyes. She wears clothes well, and has only the vanity of "the bloody old face sinking back. All of my friends have their faces lifted, but it's five grand and I'd rather give it to charity. Any time I think of spending that much on myself, when I could give it to the legal defense fund of the NAACP . . . so I'll go around with the same old wrinkles this year, anyway."

Before Hemingway

Her life was an interesting one before Ernest Hemingway appeared in it, and it's also been interesting since his death. Right now, she's planning a trip to the Antarctic with the Explorers Club in January.

Like Hemingway, she came from the Middle West and began a career as a newspaper reporter. From school she went to a job on some throwaway shopping papers. Then, on the Chicago Daily News, she did "mostly women's stuff, society.

"I knew there was a war coming, and I knew the Daily News wouldn't send me over. Fat chance." So she got a job with the London Daily Express, finally "writing all of Page 3, which was the feature page. They let me write almost anything I wanted. We did kookie stories, terribly superficial, but those were terrific days."

She was working for Time-Life-Fortune in London when she met Hemingway, who was on his way to cover World War II. She was then married to an Australian newspaperman, and



The Washington Post.
Mrs. Hemingway: "The same old wrinkles . . ."

Hemingway to his third wife, writer Martha Gellhorn. The courtship was mixed in with war coverage for both of them. Finally, they awaited their divorces in Cuba, and were married in Havana in March, 1944.

Disappointing Biography

The story of those years—the fishing excursions, the African safari, the trips to Venice and to Spain—is in the comprehensive Carlos Baker biography, "Ernest Hemingway, A Life Story." Mrs. Hemingway cooperated with its author, but the result disappointed her.

"Ernest took himself not at all seriously. The spontaneous wit—I don't think that comes through in Baker's book. I don't think he is the kind of man who would have understood Ernest."

During those years, Hemingway was doing much of his writing "for the bank." It was, he would say, "life insurance."

"Let's be brutally frank," said Mrs. Hemingway. "He didn't want to pay any more income tax than he had to. He would not declare an expense that wasn't a legitimate expense—he wouldn't attempt to cut corners. But a writer has nothing to deduct. He buys a box of paper once a year. Ernest was making over $80,000 and paying $50,000 in taxes."

The problem of bringing out new work during a year in which old royalties and movie sales alone had him in a top bracket still exists for her. She has established a trust fund for his sons and herself, and is concerned with "maintaining people's interest" in the work of Hemingway. Her concern seems unnecessary—Hemingway is still Scribner's best-selling author, as he has been for decades.

Her two principles on the publishing are:

● "That anything that purports to be by Ernest not be by anyone else. There are not going to be any charming little editings. It'll be Ernest and only Ernest. It's crookery to offer something of Ernest's that's not.

● "There will be no cuts. In 'A Moveable Feast,' there were a few little repetitions obviously not intended to be there and we removed them, but that's all."



LE DE GIVENCHY
ou
L'INTERDIT

Europe's Best Buys—in New York

By Naomi Barry

- French Sweaters
- Israeli Leather

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The most interesting buys in Europe are easier to find in New York.

For example, Bloomingdale's over the past 20 years has built a reputation for importing the major part of its drama merchandise from abroad. The store maintains sleuths in the field all year round to satisfy the favorite Bloomingdale customer, described by vice-president Richard Hauser as "The Venturesome Woman." According to Mr. Hauser, sophisticated excitement still originates in the ateliers and design studios of the Old World.

Mr. Hauser, whose department is fashion, indicated a few of his best sources. Young sportswear is being supplied by the Scandinavians. Currently the two big names are Bertil Wahl of Sweden and Margit Brandt of Denmark.

"The Scandinavian sense of color and color combinations is tremendously exciting. It must have to do with their short, intense summer."

Traditionally, cashmeres come from Scotland, but for flat and ribbed sweaters, the top firm is Korrigan Lesur of France.

"In January, we're introducing the sweaters of a French girl named Lil who is the most unusual and talented knitter in the world. She has invented new techniques like fully fashioned sweaters with big sleeves that taper down to skinny.

"Our best knitted swimsuit line in the store is from Gottex of Israel. Why? Well, they're a little naked and sexy. But, after all, Israel is a bathing nation," Mr. Hauser said.

"Begged-Or, also from Israel, is our top seller in leathers and suedes. Tight, shaped, skinny coats. You can't move in them but the look is great. We had a green suede, lamb-lined maxi, priced at $425, that walked out like it was a $100 coat.

"Danish and French fun furs are almost out of stock.

"Two years ago we created a Mic-Mac boutique. As a result, we beat out every other store in New York by a year with maxi-coats. As I said, Europe seems to have the young with-it designers."

Bloomingdale's has created an exact replica of the Celine Shop at 58 Rue de Rennes in Paris and in this boutique sells exclusively the classic Celine shoes, boots, belts, bags and accessories. The shoes are priced from $35 to $50 and the bags are retailing from $60 to $130.

Furniture buyer Lester Grebitz cited Maria Pergay of Paris as the interior designer to watch. The store is already featuring for its wealthy, very sophisticated customers Pergay-designed steel beds, desks, bars and cocktail tables.

Kartell of Milan is the top producer for plastic furniture that doesn't look cheap. Inflatables, although immediately popular, lost their market by being of inferior quality. Bloomingdale's is now pushing them again after discovering that their standards were being met by Quasar, a Vietnamese who works out of France. Prices range from $25 for Quasar's clear vinyl ottoman and $55 for the barrel chair to $99 for the opaque vinyl armchair and $120 for the sofa.

Scandinavian modern has run out, but, said Mr. Grebitz, "Finland is the place to keep your eye on for brass and glass, alone or in combinations. The Finns are very design-conscious."

The most triumphant innovation in Bloomingdale's right now is a gallery which is a faithful facsimile of Denise René's avant-garde gallery on the Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris. Works include unique pieces, multiples, kinetic art, graphics and tapestries, all by artists represented by Denise René. The transplant is a bedazzling success.

Moving Fast at $500

Leading the pack is Vasarely, whom Mme. René took under her wing in 1948. His large Aubusson tapestry—a geometric of positives and negatives—is $7,500. Lesser collectors can buy his Game (IHT, Sept. 2), which consists of 195 magnetized squares and circles which may be rearranged into three Vasarely designs according to a chart that comes with the kit. Extra pieces are included, if you want to prove that you or your kid are capable of a masterpiece. The Game is $500 and moving fast.

All over New York you find every kitchen gadget and utensil created on the Continent.

But if you're on the spot, the richest source is the restaurant supply house of Dehillerin, 18 Rue Coquillière, in the old Halles district of Paris.

Bonwit Teller has opened an Eres Boutique (there is one on the Rue Tronchet in Paris) for micro-bikinis, scrimp maillots and other Riviera-look beachwear. Lord & Taylor is highlighting the printed silk-knit dresses of Léonard of Paris. Local price for these shifts is $160. Long scarves by Cardin and Saint Laurent are international best-sellers.

Luca Purbeck's Colorful Career

By Nadeane Walker

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Without a doubt, the quickest and cheapest way to give a jaded wardrobe or faded room a new look is home dyeing. Perhaps that's why the ladies of Finland alone use a million and a quarter cans of one brand of dye every year.

Now some 75 launderettes in London offer supervised dye-it-yourself facilities for clients who are afraid to tackle the job alone at home.

It's part of the campaign by Dylon, second biggest supplier of home dyes (after Rit of America) to make life more colorful by teaching more women how to dye. The firm says that Islandic fishermen get bigger catches after dyeing their nets green; customers in Polynesia dye their faces for festive occasions, and one over-enthusiastic user in Japan reported dyeing her cat's tail blue because there was a bit of dye left over and she hated to waste it.

These sidelights of the business of dyeing come from Luca Purbeck, the man who claims to have made dyeing fashionable. An ex-journalist of German birth, he started the Dylon company in 1946 in the garage of his home off Primrose Hill, using kitchen basins to mix in and helped only by his mother and girl friend, later his wife. The first batch of a few thousand containers went out as free samples. Now the company claims 90 percent of the European and Commonwealth home dyes market.



Luca Purbeck paints shoe for OXFAM.

It wasn't exactly the usual Horatio Alger rags-to-riches story, though. Mr. Purbeck's grandfather founded the Dresdner Bank in Germany and his father carried on until the family came to England to avoid the Nazi regime. Mr. Purbeck wanted to make his own fortune, and he has.

"We didn't take over by mergers or buying out the competition," he says. "We keep up with fashion, and we keep it simple." Ninety-five percent of sales are to housewives, in 85 countries. Among the products are regular hot water dye, liquid dye, cold water dye, carpet dye, color strippers, and (the latest) shoe paints. The latter were launched a month ago with a party at the Savoy at which guests were invited to roll up their sleeves and paint old shoes for OXFAM, the overseas relief charity, to sell in their gift shops.

Paris Theater: *3 for Arrabal*

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Yet another play by the Spanish-born dramatist Arrabal has arrived in town. This is "Le Lai de Barabbas," which opened at the Studio des Champs-Elysées over the weekend. Arrabal now has three plays running simultaneously in Paris. At the Théâtre Antoine his "Jardin des Délices," starring Delphine Seyrig, prospers despite a mixed critical reception and, at the avant-garde playhouse Epée de Bois his "Et Ils Passèrent des Menottes aux Fleurs" has been on view since the beginning of the season.

[Fernando Arrabal today promised a French civil court that actors in "Menottes aux Fleurs" would no longer bite the audience, according to The New York Times. To set the mood for this play at the Théâtre de l'Epée de Bois, Arrabal had the cast usher customers to their seats in the dark.

[But patrons complained that they had been manhandled and even bitten, en route to their seats. Thus, the theater management ordered that the lights be kept on until the customers were seated. Arrabal riposted with a petition for a court order to put out the lights. The court came up with a compromise: Arrabal would have the cast keep hands and teeth off the clientele, and the management agreed to keep the lights out, except for a tiny night bulb.]

"Le Lai de Barabbas" is a reworking of one of its author's earlier plays, "The Coronation," acted in 1965. Here Arrabal, a Dali of the drama, presents a series of eerie, surrealistic visions in which a timid young man's sexual coming of age is depicted. Sado-masochistic obsessions, the mother fixation, the father complex and, indeed, most of the suppressed desires and anxieties recounted by Freud, are sensationally illustrated with an occasional resort to phallicism. There is brilliant Iberian coloring to the violent imagery in which passion and religious ceremony are blended in an attempted combination of sacred and profane love. The strong impact of the script, however, is blunted by a shoddy production, ugly scenery, inept direction and inexperienced acting.

* * *

Mova Person has made an excellent recording of Cocteau's brief, one-character play, "La Voix Humaine." This play has been acted at the Comédie-Française, has been played by Edith Piaf, has been filmed with Anna Magnani and has served as an opera libretto. The spoken word, however, is the lifeblood of drama and this text with Mova Person vocalizing the frantic despair of an abandoned woman trying to recapture her lost lover on the telephone is as poignant as any stage production.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS





PARIS AMUSEMENTS





For your Christmas and New Year's parties the river-boat
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t Improvement'

able U.K. Prognosis en in OECD Report

By Carl Gewirtz

M.—The long-suf- economy got over today and he first time in with a favorable

e good news, which much improved quarterly reports as the Paris-based r Economic Coope- velopment.

n organization's an- of the British hat "although pro- he balance-of-pay- as been slow, it is ignificant improve- achieved."

t "exports are ris- growth of domestic een brought under . . . and monetary been significantly the basis of present o relaxation of either netary restraints— 1970 would seem to

Let-Up

acknowledged that a fiscal policy [tax] n since devaluation nsiderable by any ut in an apparent the domestic pres- e Minister Harold Wilson's government—which must stand for re-election by spring 1971 but may choose to go to the polls next year—to ease taxes. the OECD advised that "it does not at present appear likely that there will be much scope for a decrease in taxation affecting private consumption."

It stressed that "the main concern of economic policy must now be to consolidate the current favorable trends in the economy so that a further strengthening of the balance of payments can be achieved."

Under these conditions, the report said, Britain could amass a $1.2 billion surplus next year in its current account—its trade surplus and income from invisibles like banking, insurance, shipping and tourism. By contrast, in the last two years, Britain had a deficit exceeding $700 million.

Debt Outstanding

"This, though a large turn- around . . . would not be excessive in relation to the need to repay the debt," the report noted. The bulk of the debt falls due within the next couple of years.

Of the medium-term credits arranged in the past five years, "some $3.4 billion remained outstanding by the end of the third quarter. In addition, credits taken up from other central banks in respect of short-term swap transactions may amount to a further $4 billion," the report said. At the end of last month, Britain's official reserve assets totaled $2.5 billion.

In listing the prospects for next year, the report said it is likely that:

- Monetary conditions will become tighter.
- The competitive position of British industry, so far as costs are concerned, will remain favorable.
- The volume of exports will rise by an estimated 3.5 to 4 percent between the second halves of 1969 and 1970 (compared with 8 percent in the preceding 12-month period).
- Imports will accelerate by 4.5 to 5 percent.
- Net invisible earnings on tourism, civil aviation, insurance and interest, profits and dividends will rise.
- Private non-residential fixed investment may rise by as much as 6 to 7 percent.
- Private consumption may resume a somewhat faster rate of growth, increasing by about 2.5 percent.
- Price increases will be more moderate, with consumer prices expected to rise by a little less than 3 percent.
- Employment levels will not change much.
- Output will rise by 2.5 to 3 percent.
- The current account surplus will show some further improvement.

"There are thus reasonable prospects that the immediate target of a surplus on current and long-term capital account of $720 million (£300 million) in the fiscal year ending March 1970 will be attained. It should be within the reach of policy to achieve the original target of a £500 million surplus, at an annual rate, not long after the end of calendar 1969," the report concluded.

Heller Sees Only a Pause In U.S. Gains

Economic Slowdown To Be Over by 1971

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Walter Heller, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, predicted last night that the United States would avoid any severe economic recession and would instead regain a high employment, high growth, economy by 1971.

But he said inflation would remain a painful economic problem. It could not be expected to average less than 3 percent over the next five years, he declared.

Mr. Heller told an investment forum here that most economists agree that the current cooling of the economy would not develop into a deep freeze.

"The uncomfortable readjustment we now face is merely a pause in a continuing economic uptrend," he said.

He foresaw a near 6 percent rise next year in the U.S. gross national product.

'Very Slow'

The first two quarters of 1970 would be "very slow" but gains in the second half would be considerable, he predicted.

Interest rates would drop about one point in the next six to eight months, he said.

Mr. Heller, now a University of Minnesota professor, appealed to the Federal Reserve to start easing interest rates as of now to alleviate what he calls "the brutally tight money situation."

But, he explained, "I don't mean to take the foot off the brake and put it on the gas. I mean to take the brake pedal off the floor."

Egyptian Oil Pipeline Plan Seen Cleared

CAIRO, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Construction of an oil pipeline to bypass the embattled Suez Canal will begin next March as a result of arrangements for international hard-currency financing of the $175 million project, it was reported here yesterday.

The pipeline, which will run from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean at Alexandria, is planned to have an ultimate capacity of 60 million tons of petroleum annually.

This will be somewhat more than a third of the oil carried through the Suez Canal in 1965, the last full year of operation before the canal was blocked in the six-day Arab-Israeli war in June, 1967.

Jacques Retourne, chairman of the French-headed Socea consortium that will build the line, was reported by the Cairo press to have said that hard currency needed for the project had been raised from several European governments and business concerns.

Kuwait, a major oil producer affected by the closing of the Suez Canal was said to have pledged about $10 million to the project.

Israel is already building a similar pipeline, from Elath in the south to Ashdod on the Mediterranean.



United Press International.

SUPER SUB—Artist's sketch shows how the oil-tanker-cum-submarine would look.

Submarine Enters Alaskan Oil Play

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The multi-billion-dollar sweepstakes to devise an economic and practical means to move oil from the vast deposits of Arctic Alaska to East and West Coast population centers got a new entry yesterday as General Dynamics Corp. proposed the building of a fleet of nuclear-powered submarine super-tankers.

Another project to move the North Slope oil cleared the final hurdle in Washington as the House Interior Committee voted to allow the construction of a $1 billion, 800-mile pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to the ice-free port of Valdez in the south of the state.

The Senate and the Interior Department had already cleared the project, which is the only Alaskan transportation proposal that has definitely been approved by the oil companies.

Problems for Pipe

The project had been held up because of an Interior Department refusal to permit the use of government lands in Alaska until native claims on the territory were settled. The approved proposal modifies the ban but keeps the construction of the line under tight federal control.

The measure has also been opposed by conservationist groups.

The pipeline to Valdez would satisfy West Coast needs but the General Dynamics proposal was aimed at supplying the East.

General Dynamics said that it had made proposals to five oil companies to build the submarine fleet that would move the oil under the ice of the Northwest Passage to an Atlantic coast port where the petroleum would be transferred to conventional tankers.

Roger Lewis, General Dynamics president, said that the proposals were made after extensive technical feasibility and cost evaluation studies showed the submarine to be "a practical and economically attractive means for moving Arctic oil."

Submarine Transport

Mr. Lewis declined to announce a price for the first-of-a-kind vessels. The company did say that a round trip between Prudhoe Bay and an ice-free port on Greenland would take two weeks, including loading time.

Each 170,000-ton submarine tanker would be capable of carrying 1.2 million barrels of oil. The ships are to be 900 feet long, with a beam of 140 feet and a hull depth of 85 feet. Twin screws would give it a speed of 18 knots.

Proposals were submitted to Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), Atlantic Richfield, Mobil Oil, Standard Oil (Ohio) and Phillips Petroleum. Jersey Standard and Mobil said they were considering the proposal.

The oil companies also are considering moving the oil by surface tanker over a route that was tested by the SS Manhattan this fall. Estimates have put the cost of an icebreaking surface vessel at around $35 to $50 million and round-trip time between Prudhoe Bay and an East Coast port at about 25 days.

The cost of a submarine tanker would likely be considerably more but it would have the advantage, if it is found feasible, of reliability and quicker delivery.

Mr. Lewis said that in addition to servicing U.S. and Canadian East Coast markets, the submarine could also serve Europe. He noted that a submarine would be virtually immune to environmental hazards such as ice, fog and storms.

U.S. Releases Nickel Supply

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The U.S. government announced yesterday that 20 million pounds of nickel would be released from the strategic stockpile to help meet an acute shortage of the metal.

This release will cut the U.S. stockpile to 80 million pounds, although the recommended strategic minimum for these reserves is 110 million pounds.

The three concerns that have been negotiating for nickel are International Nickel Co. of Canada, Hanna Nickel Smelting and Kaiser-le-Nickel, an affiliate of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical.

A world shortage of nickel, which has existed for several years, was aggravated this year by strikes in Canada that cost an estimated 130 million pounds in lost production. Late last month, after the strikes were settled, the producer price was increased 24 percent to $1.28 a pound.

European Gold Prices Steady

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Price levels in European gold markets today were virtually unaffected by yesterday's news that the United States and South Africa are close to an understanding over newly mined gold sales.

In London, the price rose to $35.10 an ounce at the fixing this morning, then slipped to $35.07 this afternoon, for a gain of 2 cents an ounce on the day. In Zurich, gold opened at $35.15, then eased to $35.12 for a 5-cent drop from yesterday's level.

The market's steadiness is seen by dealers here as reflection of speculation that any final agreement reached over the South African gold sales will mean the flow of new gold to the free markets will be so adjusted that the free market price will, informally at least, be pegged at $35.

Renault Plan Approved

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The French National Assembly has approved the first reading of a free share distribution scheme for Régie Nationale des Usines Renault workers.

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Step Is 'Rather Modest'

U.S. Relaxes Controls on Capital Exports

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The Nixon administration today announced its second relaxation of restraints on the outflows of capital from the United States, in line with its ultimate goal of dismantling them completely.

Treasury Secretary Paul A. Volcker termed the relaxation "rather modest," because of continuing difficulties with the balance of payments and "because we still have inflationary problems."

Mr. Volcker predicted that the United States would wind up 1969 with "a very large" balance-of-payments deficit on the traditional liquidity basis, and a "moderate" surplus on the official settlements basis. But he said that there had been an "improving trend" recently in the liquidity accounts.

The relaxed controls cover investment programs supervised by the Department of Commerce, and bank loans supervised by the Federal Reserve Board.

In April, the first announced easing of restrictions—designed to minimize the payments deficit—allowed companies to make investments abroad up to $1 million without going through a report procedure.

Today's further liberalization raises the figure to $5 million, provided the additional investment is slated for less developed countries. Commerce estimated that this would allow U.S.-financed foreign direct investment to rise to $3.6 billion in 1970 from $3.35 billion in 1969.

Relaxations on the Fed's side of the program are designed to facilitate export credits that will enhance the fading U.S. trade surplus.

Andrew F. Brimmer, the Fed governor who administers the program, said that another goal is to "enhance the opportunities among U.S. financial institutions to compete for foreign lending business."

The loan guidelines have also been devised, Mr. Brimmer said, to give a better break to moderate-sized banks. As of now, Mr. Brimmer reported, fully one-half of foreign loans totaling $9 billion are concentrated among five banks—and the top 20 have 80 percent of the business.

Fed Steps

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Board established a special new medium-term export credit allowance for banks, apart from their general foreign lending ceiling, which was left unchanged for 1970.

The new "export term loan ceiling" for each bank will amount to 0.5 percent of its total assets at the end of 1968, and will total about $1.3 billion for all banks put together. It will apply to export credits with a duration of one year or longer made after Dec. 1 of this year.

The general ceiling for all other loans was kept unchanged at $10.1 billion. The announcement said that at the end of October the 165 reporting banks were about $1 billion below this ceiling.

The new rules also permit non-bank financial institutions to exceed their present ceiling "moderately" in the case of new export credits.

Teledyne Link Voted

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Continental Motors Corp. of Detroit said yesterday stockholders have approved the merger of the firm into Teledyne Inc. The merger is expected to be completed within 24 hours.

'Getting Monotonous'

Prices Drop Again in N.Y.; Giants Are Under Pressure

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—"It's getting monotonous," a Wall Street broker observed today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to fall under the twin pressures of tax-loss selling for 1969 and economic uncertainties for 1970.

Popular stock averages dipped lower. Declines outpaced advances by 895 to 456. So far in December, the Big Board has closed with more gainers than losers in only one session.

Corporate giants, some of them selling at new lows for a number of years, felt some of the selling pressure once again.

Telephone Down

American Telephone, high on the active list, fell 5/8 to a new 1969 low of 48 1/2. Except for its low price of 48 last year, this represented the most depressed level for Telephone since 1960.

U.S. Steel, off 5/8 to 33, sold at a 15-year low of 32 3/4. A decade ago, Big Steel commanded a record price of 108 7/8.

Dana Corp., climbing 1 5/8 to 22 5/8, was the Big Board's best percentage gainer. The automotive parts maker reported higher earnings and sales.

Airlines sagged as one of the market's weaker groups. This industry is caught in a profit squeeze, reflecting, among other factors, the cost of financing new equipment.

Some non-ferrous metals and commercial bank stocks posted gains. Alcoa rose 1/4 to 67 1/4 after management forecast that the aluminum industry will set record profits this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, finishing at its lowest level of the day, eased 3.90 to 769.93. This represented its lowest close since October, 1966. The railroad average slipped to a six-year low.

However, the blue-chip barometer for 30 industrial stocks fared far better than yesterday, when it fell 10.22 points.

Volume on the exchange picked up to 12.84 million shares from the previous session's 11.88 million shares.

August Huber, president of Spencer Trask & Co., noted that "stock prices are still in the process of discounting anticipated lower corporate earnings."

He added, however, that "selective buying rather than indiscriminate selling is advisable."

Trans World Airlines, unchanged at 21 7/8, topped the active list with a turnover of 247,300 shares. A single block of 218,300 shares crossed the tape at 21 3/8, with Goldman, Sachs & Co. representing both sides of the trade.

The carrier reported a November loss of $2.5 million, compared with a year-earlier loss of $6.3 million.

Also on the active roster were American Airlines, down 1 3/4 to 28 3/4, and Delta Air Lines, off 2 to 29 3/8.

Revenues, Profits Climb at Dayco

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Dayco Corp. reported today a 40 percent rise in net earnings on a 96 percent revenue gain in fiscal 1969, ended Oct. 31.

This year's results include, however, 11 months of profits and sales from Allen Industries Inc. and R.M. Hollingshead.

Earnings rose to $8.4 million, or $2.81 a share, from the year before's $6 million, or $2.02 a share. Revenue jumped to $320.5 million from $163.8 million.

Dana Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	178.5	102.0
Profits (millions)	10.06	8.23
Per share	0.75	0.61

Kelsey-Hayes

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	107.7	99.6
Profits (millions)	1.47	3.92
Per Share	0.47	0.98

U.K. on Berger Merger

LONDON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The British Department of Employment and Productivity said it does not intend to refer the proposed acquisition of paint firm Berger Jenson and Nicholson Ltd. either by West Germany's Hoechst or by Sherwin-Williams, which has also made a bid, to the Monopolies Commission.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1969 — High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls. 100s	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Net. Chge.
38⅛	21¾	Abacus	.45f	24	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
78⅛	64⅛	AbbtLab	1.10	63	76½	76⅝	75¾	76	—1
66⅛	41⅞	ACF Ind	2.40	22	45⅞	46⅛	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
30⅞	21	AcmeCl	1.40a	5	22½	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt	2b	39	37¾	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
20½	12½	AdamE	1.61g	37	14⅞	15	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	11¾	Ad Millis	.2i	60	13⅛	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ⅛
85	59½	Address	1.40	80	63¾	63¾	61	61	—2⅛
22⅛	13½	Admiral		70	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
65¼	33	AdmaLit	1.40	156	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
32.9	14¾	Aguirre	Co	18	14⅜	14¾	12¾	14½	+ ⅛
46⅞	31⅜	Air Prod	.20b	13	37⅜	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
34⅛	16	AirRed	1.15g	214	16	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
18¾	6¼	AJ Industries		90	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
20½	15¾	Ala Gas	1.10	6	17⅞	17⅞	17	17	
39⅛	33	AlbertoC	.28	13	33¾	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	24	AlcanAlu	1.20	119	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
29½	20	AlcoStnd	.24	44	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
30½	22⅜	Alexndrs	.20d	11	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
28⅜	11	Alleg Cp	.20a	116	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
11¢	48½	Alleg 6pf	.60	3	48½	48½	48½	48½	
42⅛	27	AlleLud	2.40	32	37	37⅞	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
44	43	AllegLud	pf 3	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
25⅜	19⅜	Alleg Pw	1.32	64	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	23⅜	AlliedCh	1.20	307	24	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
36¼	25	AlliedMnt	.40b	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
35½	24	AlliedMill	.75	4	35¼	35½	35¼	35¼	
51⅜	25⅛	Allied Pd	.68	66	26⅝	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
100	59	AlliedPd	pf 3	5	60⅛	60¾	60	60	— ½
41⅞	28⅛	AlliedStr	1.40	62	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
46½	28	AlliedSt	pf 4	2120	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
21	12⅛	AlliedSup	.60	78	12⅞	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15⅛	Allis Chalm		84	22⅜	22⅝	21⅞	22	
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC	.40g	14	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
84	64⅜	Alcoa	1.80	118	67	67⅜	66½	67¼	+ ⅛
38⅝	25½	AmalSug	1.60	6	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅜
30¼	15	AMBAC	.50	49	17½	17⅞	17¼	17	— ⅛
37⅜	19⅜	AmerEs	1.20	5	20⅛	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
64	35¼	AmrEs	pf2.60	2	40½	40½	40½	40½	
61⅜	27½	Am Hess	.15g	326	28⅝	29¼	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
126	63¼	AmreH	pf3.50	196	65¾	65	63¾	65	+ 1¼
47¼	25	AAirFlitr	.80	54	44⅞	45⅜	44½	45⅜	+ ⅛
38½	23⅛	Am AirFlt	.80	1793	39½	39⅞	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	11½	A Baker	.75p	82	12	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	19⅜	AmBk Note	1	6	25½	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
41⅜	32⅜	Am Brands	2	84	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36½	
76½	45½	AmBdcst	1.60	83	56¼	56⅝	55⅞	55	— ⅝
58½	38¼	Am Car	2.20	132	39⅛	39⅝	38⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
30¾	24	ACan	pf 1.75	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	
21¼	10¼	Am Cem	.60	52	10⅝	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
43	27¼	A Chain	1.60	18	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
29½	18½	AmCredit	.90	8	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	21	ACrySug	1.40	9	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
72	57	ACry pf	4.50	57	57	57	57	57	
33½	24⅜	AmCyan	1.25	219	25⅝	26	25	25½	— ⅜
28½	19½	Am Distill	1	9	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
30½	24⅞	ADistTel	.40g	69	25⅛	26	24⅝	25½	
19⅞	9⅛	ADuaVt	.12g	59	9⅛	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅛	ADuel	1.84a	4	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
40⅛	26	AmElPw	1.64	461	28½	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	25¼	Am Enka	1s	7	28⅜	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	
20⅞	18¼	Am Exp	Ind	486	18½	19⅛	18	18⅜	— ⅛
80⅞	60	AExInd	pfA6	x200	60½	60½	60	60	
27⅝	17½	AGenIns	.50	168	22⅞	23⅛	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
38	30¼	AGnIn	pf1.80	112	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
25¾	12	AmHotel	.70	33	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	
68½	52⅛	A Home	1.40	179	64½	65	63⅜	64⅛	+ ⅛
100¾	77½	A Home	pf 2	2	95¼	96	95¼	96	+ ¼
45⅞	31½	Am Hosp	.24	198	43	43	42½	42⅝	— ½
26½	15¾	AminvSt	1.10	36	15¾	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
27¾	17½	AmMfdy	.90	87	17¾	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	28	AMotClx	1.40	62	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
87	78¾	AMotClx	pf 4	2	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
14	8	Am Motors		223	8¾	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	36⅝	AmNatGas	2	73	31¼	31½	31	31⅛	— ⅛
17½	9⅝	Am Photo	.12	100	13¼	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
69½	44	AResDv	.10h	46	79⅝	81¼	79	79	—1
32½	21½	Am Seat	1	4	22⅜	22½	22	22	
32½	16¼	Am Ship	.60	25	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18½	— ⅜
42	27	A Smelt	1.90	417	30⅝	31⅛	30½	30⅝	
69⅞	29¾	AmSoAir	.70	183	29⅝	30	27⅛	27⅝	—1⅞
		AmSAir	fn.70	7	30	30	30	30	
47	30½	Am Std	1	222	32	32	30¾	31	— ½
126	97¼	AmStd	pf4.75	41	98½	99	98½	99	
34⅞	22¼	Am Sterll	.48	14	29	30	29	30	+1
22⅝	22¼	A Sugar	1.60	23	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
54	38½	ASug	pfA2.65	4	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	
111	87	AmSug	pf 4.48	3	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
58⅛	49	Am Tel&T	2.60	1706	49	49¼	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	9½	AmWWks	.56	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	16¼	AWWSpf	1.25	2100	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19½	15¼	AW pref	1.25	2290	15½	15½	15½	15½	
28⅛	19	AW 4.1pf	1.43	2900	19¾	20¼	19½	19½	+ ⅛
27⅛	19⅜	Am Zinc		15	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
32⅝	20½	Ametek	.60a	36	21	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	23½	AmIaclnc	.80	29	30	30	29	29	— ⅛
55¼	21½	AMIK Cp	.30	144	24⅝	25⅛	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	22⅜	AMP Inc	.48	47	59	59	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅜
49⅝	22½	Ampex	Corp	166	45⅜	46¼	44⅜	45⅜	
53⅛	32	Amsted	2.40	36	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
27½	11¾	Amtel	.32	49	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	— ⅜
66	26⅜	Anacond	1.90	569	27¾	28	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
49	26	AnchHock	.80	75	42	42⅜	41¼	41½	— ½
53½	19½	AncorpNSv	1	6	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
49½	22½	And Clay	1.20	8	39⅝	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅜
38¾	17¾	ApecheCp	.25	22	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	30	ApcoOil	1.42f	68	34½	35⅝	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
52¼	31	Aqua Chem		32	45¾	46⅞	45	46	
122½	97½	ARA Svc	.96	12	117	117¾	117	117½	+ ¾
68	42½	ArchDan	1.60	18	52½	53¼	51½	53¼	+ 1½
27½	19⅝	ArizPSvc	1.08	73	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
49⅜	19¼	Arlens DS	.20	127	18⅜	19	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
33⅝	25⅝	ArmcoSt	1.60	113	26	26⅜	25¾	26	
76½	41½	Armour	1.60	72	42⅝	42¾	42½	42½	— ⅛
76¼	54	Armr pf	4.75	3	55¼	55½	55¼	55½	+ ⅛
41¾	31⅜	ArmstCk	.80	152	34½	35	33¾	34¾	+ ⅛
56⅜	33½	ArmRub	1.60	42	34	34¼	34	34½	+ ⅛
39½	18½	Aro Corp	.50	17	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	21¾	Arvin Ind	1	18	21¼	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
55	22⅜	Ashld Oil	1.20	364	23⅞	24½	23½	24	
16⅞	9	Assd Brew		64	11½	11½	10½	11	
53	42½	Assd DG	1.20	51	44¾	45	44¾	45	
38⅝	29¾	Assd Spg	1.20	2	31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
19	11½	AssdTran	.40	27	11½	11½	11	11	— ⅛
29⅝	21⅜	AtlCityEl	1.34	42	21¾	22	21¾	22	
135¾	78½	Atl Richfld	2	986	79¼	79½	74¾	75⅜	—4
63½	51	AtlRch	pf3.75	2190	51⅞	52	51⅛	52	+1
229	134	Atl Rich	pf 3	5	135½	135½	129	129	—3
85⅞	53¼	AllRch	pf2.80	176	55	55	51	51⅜	—3
31⅝	19¼	Atlas Chem	1	34	21	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
8¼	3¼	Atlas Corp		144	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
26⅞	16	AtlasCp	pf 1k	x200	17½	17¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
28⅜	11⅛	ATO Inc	.08a	158	11⅜	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
21	12⅞	Aurora Plas		23	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
21⅜	10½	Automtn Ind		111	11⅞	12¼	11⅜	11⅞	
49⅜	23	Avco Cp	1.20	126	23	23¼	22⅝	23⅜	— ⅜
99	50	Avco 4¼pf		26	52¼	53⅜	51	51	—1⅛
33¾	30⅜	Avery Pd	.20	28	33⅞	35⅛	33⅜	35⅛	+ 1½
36½	11¼	Avnet Inc	.40	223	11¼	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
175	125¼	Avon Pd	1.80	31	170	171½	170	170¼	+1¼
17	11¼	Aztec Oil	Gs	78	12	12	11⅞	11⅝	— ½

B

40½	29⅛	Babck W	1.36	184	23¼	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
35½	17	BakrOilT	.65	176	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
37	29⅛	BaltGE	1.70	34	29¾	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
cGS	53½	BaltG	pfC4	270	54½	55	54½	55	+1½
30⅝	15⅜	BangPunt	.60	48	16	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅜
57½	24⅝	BangP	pf 2	5	25½	25½	25	25	—1⅛
61⅛	45¼	Bank of NY	2	26	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅛
71⅜	47¼	Bank Tr T	1.84	8	63	63⅛	61½	61⅝	—1⅛
67½	47¼	BarbOil	2.36f	3	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
59	43	Bard CR	.25	103	56	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Basic Inc	.83	10	13⅞	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅛	Bates Mfg		11	8⅜	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¾	Bates Mf	pf 1	4	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
28⅜	18¾	Bath Ind		37	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
68⅜	47⅛	Bathin	pf2.50	1	50¼	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
81⅜	51	BauschLb	.60	114	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ⅛
32¼	24⅜	BaxtrLab	.10	718	30⅜	31	29¼	30	— ⅛
21	9⅝	BayukCig	.30	15	10	10	10	10	
48¼	33½	Bearings	1	1	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	— 1⅛
41⅞	32¼	Beat Fds	1	40	38⅝	39	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
63½	43⅞	Beckman	.50	59	46	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
61⅜	41½	Bect Dick	.30	576	54½	55¼	53½	54¾	— ⅛
41½	16⅞	BeechAr	.75b	66	19	19	17¾	18	— ⅛
48⅝	20	Belco Pet	.53	97	23½	24⅞	23	24⅜	+ ⅛
31⅞	18⅛	BeldingH	.60b	2	19¼	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
80	52⅜	Bell How	.60	72	52⅞	54	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅜
17	8⅛	Bell Intercon		26	9⅛	9⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
38⅝	23¼	Bemis Co	1	76	21⅛	21½	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33⅜	Bendix	1.40	114	34	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ⅛
80	57⅛	Bendix	pf 3	4	64½	64½	63½	63½	— ⅛
57½	38	BenefFin	1.60	248	49¾	49¾	48⅛	48⅛	—1½
	121¼	BenfIF	pf5.50	7	145½	145½	145½	145½	— ⅝
87¼	69¼	BenfIF	pf4.20	4	73	73¼	73	72¾	— ⅝
38½	29	BenF	Spf2.50	x230	30	31	30	30¼	+1¼
29⅞	11	Benguet		393	11¼	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		Benguet	fn	15	11¼	11½	11	11	
44½	14⅜	BerkPhs	.77f	47	16¾	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅜
27⅝	5⅜	Bermec	Corp	166	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
36⅜	26	Beth Stl	1.80	433	26	26⅛	25¾	26	— ⅛
50½	32¾	Big Three	.60	20	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅛
75⅜	53⅞	BlackDk	1.20	33	71¾	72	71½	71½	
29⅜	17¾	BlairJohn	.48	7	22¼	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
34⅜	21¾	Bliss	Laug	2	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
66⅜	52⅜	Block HR	.24	133	58	58⅜	58	58⅛	— ⅜
67¼	46	Blue Bell	1.50	9	53	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
22⅜	14⅝	Bobbie Brks		27	19¾	19½	19¼	19⅛	— ⅛
61½	28½	Boeing	1.20	477	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ½
80¼	57½	BoisCas	.25b	348	75	75½	73⅝	73¾	—2¼
34⅝	20	Bond Strs	1	7	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛	
34	19	BookMth	1.28	7	22¾	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
35½	21¾	Borden	1.20	182	22⅝	23	22⅛	23	+ ½
31⅜	23	BorgWar	1.25	39	23⅞	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
27½	13⅛	Borrmans		45	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
46½	34⅛	Bos Edis	2.16	45	39¾	39⅞	39½	39¾	— ⅛
29½	16½	Bourns Inc		12	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
23½	10⅛	BrenAir	.50	219	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
57½	46½	BriggSt	2.40a	79	52¾	53¼	52¼	53¼	
74½	54	Brist My	1.20	85	71	71⅜	70½	71	
48⅛	39½	BristMy	pf 2	8	44¾	45¼	44¾	45⅛	+ ⅛
45	36	Bdwy Hale	2	15	39⅞	39⅞	38¾	38⅞	
55⅜	42⅜	Brockway	2.50	66	44½	45¼	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
32⅜	24	BklynUG	1.72	48	24	24⅛	23⅝	24	— ⅛
18⅜	9¼	Brown Co		9	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
22⅛	14	Brown Co	pf	8	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25	14⅜	Bwn Sharp	1	23	14⅜	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
57⅜	28¼	BwnShoe	1.50	4	29¼	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
25	15	Brunswk	.10g	304	18⅜	18½	18	18	— ⅜
30½	17⅜	BucyEr	1.20	34	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
33⅜	25⅛	Budd Co	1.80	19	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
77	59½	Budd Co	pf 5	2220	59½	60	59½	60	+ ½
8⅝	7⅜	Budg F	pfA2	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅜	12	Budget In	.64	35	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	— ½
40½	30¼	BuffFrg	1.70	65	39½	40	39¼	40	+ ⅛
41	31½	Bulova W	.60	x14	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	37	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	Bunk Ramo		253	13⅜	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
33¼	25½	BunkR	pf3.50	2	27	27	27	27	
33¼	23⅛	Burl Ind	1.40	59	24⅞	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
36½	21¼	Burndy	.70	28	23½	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅛
167½	120⅜	Burrghs	.60	155	156¾	158⅜	155⅛	156½	+1½
25⅞	16¾	BshUnv	1.62e	12	19	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜

C

38⅝	26⅝	Cabot Cp	.60	73	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
13⅝	7⅜	Cal Finnel		38	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
38⅝	21¾	CallahM	.75f	25	22¾	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
69⅜	15⅛	CampRL	.45a	57	16⅛	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	CampSp	1.10	36	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	
13¼	7⅝	CdBrewr	.40a	70	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
93½	60⅜	Cdn Pac	3.29	41	60	60⅝	60	60⅜	+ ½
		CdPac	fn3.20	2	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	
37⅜	26	Cap C Bdcst		6	32	32½	31½	32⅜	— ⅛
31½	18⅛	Cardtron	1.40	2	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
72¾	56⅜	CelaneseCp	2	47	58½	59	58¼	58½	+ ¼
69½	53¼	Celtn	pfA4.50	5	53¼	53½	53¼	53¼	
64½	42⅜	Cenco Ins	.80	27	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
27⅜	14⅜	Cent Data		11	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	21¼	Cen Ill	1.32	18	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
77	59½	C Ill$	pf4.50	x170	59	59½	59	59½	
25	16¾	CenIllPS	1.12	34	17	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
26½	19⅜	Cent La El	1	19	21⅜	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	CenMkPw	1.16	42	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
45½	36⅝	Cent SW	1.20	222	40	40	38⅝	39	— ⅛
21⅝	21	Cent Soya	.80	45	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	15½	CenTelEl	.88b	127	17½	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
52⅜	22⅜	Cerro	1.60b	98	23⅜	24	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
26½	19¼	Cert-teed	.80	25	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
36	28	.ert-ted	pf 90	3	20	20	19½	19½	—1½
30¼	21⅛	CessnaA	.80b	34	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅜	CFI Sti	.80a	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Chadbrn	Inc	66	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
22½	22¼	ChampS	1.20	30	28½	28½	26	26⅜	—1⅛
60	42⅜	CharterNY	2	54	54¼	55	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
53½	42⅛	ChaseMn	1.80	64	50⅜	51⅜	50¾	51⅜	+ ⅞
59⅛	42⅛	Chastain	Mot	5	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
49⅞	23½	Chemetrn	1b	49	23¼	24	23¼	23½	
68⅜	51	ChemNY	2.60	23	55⅝	57¾	55⅝	57¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	10½	Chemrey	.20b	41	10⅞	10½	9⅝	10⅛	
48⅞	31	Ches Va	1.40	17	31½	31½	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	49	Ches Ohio	4	115	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
54½	37	Chesebrough	1	14	49⅝	49⅝	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
18½	11	ChicEast	1.11	20	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
58⅝	16½	ChiMStPP	cf	99	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
77½	27½	CMSP	pf ci 5	4	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23⅜	13	Chi Music	1	54	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	
51	32½	ChiPneuT	2	124	33¼	33¾	33½	33½	— ⅛
31⅜	20½	ChRIP cf	UP	9	20⅜	20⅜	20	20	— ½
30	18½	ChRIP ctNW		18	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
21⅜	10	ChockFull	.60	80	18	18	10	9½	— ⅝
24¼	10	ChrisCft	.80d	189	10	10¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
58	20	CCA	cvpf.20d	32	20	20	19	20	
29⅜	12½	CCA	prpf 1	2	12¼	12¼	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
44½	22⅛	Chromall	.44	44	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
57⅜	31⅜	Chrysler	2	1041	42⅞	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
22	13	ChunGE	1.40	27	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
77½	65	ChunGE	pf4.75	x70	65	65	65	65	+ ⅛
69¾	52½	Cin GE	pf 4	x130	53	53	53	53	+ ½
65⅝	45½	Cin Mill	1.40	22	46½	46¾	45¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
52⅜	35¼

صورة عن الأصل

...o Exchange

...ec. 17, 1969

Price Yen		Price Yen
165	Matsu E. Ind.	331
503	Matsu El. Wks	1,070
383	Mitsub Hv Ind.	68
250	Mitsu & Co.	143
446	Mitsukoshi ..	288
481	Nippon Elec...	242
177	Shiseido	850
164	Sony Corp. ...	3,905
137	Sumitomo Bk.	285
1,390	Taisho Marine	229
245	Takeda Chem.	445
635	Teijin	84
159	Tokyo Marine	228
314	Toyo Rayon...	141
234	Toyota Motor.	379

...t Summary

...ec. 17, 1969

...ctives—New York

Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
247,200	27⅞	
195,900	25	+1
192,400	28	—1½
177,350	28¾	—1¼
170,600	48½	—⅜
146,200	35⅞	—½
122,300	22⅞	+⅜
104,100	32⅝	+½
104,000	26¾	—1¾
98,600	75⅛	—¼
96,900	29¼	+⅛
83,600	33	—⅝
82,900	22	—⅝
75,600	66	—⅛
73,700	29¼	—2

...stocks, 12,840,000 shares. ...stocks, 1,973,400 shares. ...cks, 15.4 percent. ...s, 15 stocks, $35.50. ...ghs, 9; lows, 337. ...in: 1,615. ...66; declines, 896; un-...94. ...index: 40.78 —0.26; in-...83 —0.36; transporta-... —0.30; utility: 37.87 ...ance: 85.32 —0.32.

...ctives—American

Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
112,200	31¼	—3¼
70,700	6½	—⅜
67,700	95½	—1¾
62,300	2	
59,800	32	—½
57,600	67	—3½
53,600	12	
40,800	10⅛	—⅝
35,900	7⅝	—½
35,300	5⅛	+⅛

...stock sales 4,240,000
...ear ago Closed
...index:

Low	Close	Net Chg.
525.76	525.91	5.15

...Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Net
	780.16	765.71	769.93	— 3.90
	170.83	167.47	169.03	— 0.40
	107.55	105.73	106.69	+ 0.13
	255.95	251.18	252.99	— 0.82

...dard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
...ials	99.63	97.89	98.38	—.59
...ds	35.68	34.91	35.26	—.09
...	54.89	53.93	54.33	—.17
...	90.32	88.74	89.20	—.52

...Trading in N.Y.

Shares Buy	Sell	*Short
486,672	576,680	4,649
484,530	572,148	4,132
437,938	478,558	2,537
440,063	473,053	4,206
456,797	539,110	6,291

...otals are included in the ...s.

...ighs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—9

Johnsn John, Lubrzol, Masonite, Masonite wi, Pitney Bow, Quaker Oat

NEW LOWS—337

Gen Elec, Gen Instr pf, GenMot 5pf, Gen Stl Ind, Gen Tel El, Genesco Inc, Giant PCem, Gibralt Fin, Gidd Lewis, GlenAld 3pf, GlenA 2.25pf, Goodrich, Granitev, Gray Drug, Gt Nor Ry, GtWest Unit, GtWnUn pf, Greyhnd, GulfLf Hold, Gulf Mob O, Gulf Wn In, GulfW 1.75pf, GulfW 3.50pf, Gulton Ind, Ham Watch, Hanes Corp, Hat Corp, Haw Elec, Hayes Alb, Hel Curt A, Helmerch P, Hemisp Inc, Hershy Fds, Homestke, HotelCp Am, HseF pfC wi, Ideal Basic, Ideal Bas pf, Ill Cent Ind, Indian Hd pf, Indpls P Lt, Inland Steel, Intl Harv, Int Mining, Int Util, Int Util A, Interpace, Interpace pf, Int Brands, Interst Pw, Iowa El LP, Jackson Atl, Jacks Atl pf, JimWalt 2pf, JimW 1.60pf, Johns Manv, Katy Ind, Kelsey Hay, KeystCon In, KLM Airl, Koehring, Koppers pf, Kroehler, Kroger Co, LFC Financl, Leh Port C, Leonard Ref, Librty Loan, LevorF Inc, Ling Tem V, Ling TV AA, Ling TV 5pf, Litton cv3pf, Litton pf B, Lockhd Ajrc, LongILt pfD, Lukens Stl, Lykes Yngs, LykeYng pf, Mad S Gar, Maremont, McCord, McCro pf D, McGreg DA, Mesabi Tr, Mesta Mach, Midwest Oil, Mission Cp, Miss River, Mohasco, MontDak Ut, Mont Pow, Morse Shoe, Murphy Ind, NatCity Lin, NDist 4.25pf, Nat Indust, NatInd .6pf, NtInd 1.25pf, Nat Lead, Nat Presto, Nat Steel, Nat Tea, Nevada Pw, NewEng TT, NiaM 4.10pf, NiaM 3.40pf, No Am Car, NoAmRk pf, NoARk pf B, North Pac, Nwtind pfA, Nwtind pfC, NVF Co, Oak Electro, Ohio Edison, OhEd 4.40pf, OhEd 3.90pf, Olin Corp, Oneida Ltd, Opelika Mfg, Outb Marine, Ownll 4.75pf, Oxfd Ind A, Pac Int Ex, Pacific Ltg, Pac Petrol, Pac Pow Lt, Pac T&T pf, Pan Am Sul, Parker Pen, Penn Cent, Penn Dix, Pa Pw Lt, Peoples Gas, Pet Inc, Peter Paul, Phila Elec, Phil Van H, Pionr N Gas, Pitt Ft W pf, Potlatch F, Potom Elec, Premier Ind, PSEG 6.80pf, PSind 3.50pf, Pullman, Purex Corp, Ranco Inc, Raybestos, Raym Int, Raytheon pf, Reading 1 pf, Reeves Bro, Reich Chem, Republic Stl, RexChn pfA, Richardsn, Rucker Co, St L San F, St Reg Pap, Saturn Ind, Savannh EP, Schenley, Schnly pf wi, Schick, SCM Corp, Seagrave, Shell Oil, Sheller Glob, Shellr 1.35pf, Simm Prec, Skelly Oil, Skyline Cp, Southdn Inc, Stoke VC pf, Stone Conf, SuCrest, Sundstrd pf, Super Valu, Super Oil, Surveyr Fd, Taft Brdcst, Talcott Nat, Temple Ind, Tex Gif Sul, Tran W Fin, Transcn Lin, Triangl Ind, Twent Cent, Un Carbide, Union Elec, Un El 4.50pf, Un Oil Cal, UnOilCal pf, Unit Aircrft, Un Fin Cal, Unit Fruit, US Freight, US Gypsum, US Steel, Veeder Ind, VaEP 4.80pf, VWR Unit, WallMurr pf, Ward Foods, Warnaco, Warc 1.50pf, War Swasey, Wash Gas, Webb Del E, Westc Tran, WstPt Pepp, Wn Air Lin, Wn Md, White Cross, Whl Pit 6pf, Whl Pit 5pf, World Airw, Wolve W W, ZapatNor pf

Deputies Vote ...s to Save Venice

...Dec. 17 (AP).—The Ital-...ber of Deputies approved ...ion of nearly $6 million ...lefend Venice from high ...atening the city.

..., previously approved by ...e, will be used to set up ...to control the high tides, ...ve been a major source ...

... also will be undertaken ...reservation of the city's ...s from humidity and

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
54⅝	36⅝	Manpowr .72	26	44¾	44⅝	43½	44	— ⅝
70	52½	ManHan 2.80	15	60¼	60¼	60⅛	60¼	— ½
34	19½	MAPCO .20	5	23½	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	Marathn 1.60	65	32⅝	33⅛	32½	33⅛	+ ⅜
64½	41¼	Marcor Inc 1	45	46	46¼	45½	45⅛	—1⅛
65	46	Marcor pf A2	19	49	49	47½	47½	— ⅝
21⅜	9⅛	Maremnt .77f	21	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
42⅜	33⅝	Mar Mid 1.60	24	37½	37½	36⅞	36⅞	
58	38⅝	MarionLb .24	17	53	53½	52¼	52½	— ⅝
58⅝	37⅛	Marlennan 1	100	48	48	47	48	+ ¼
27¼	11¼	MaroCem .30	59	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
37⅞	25⅝	Marriott .04f	25	36¾	36⅝	36	36⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	19¾	MarshFd 1.10	45	23½	23⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
28⅛	18	MartinM 1.10	281	18	18¼	18	18⅛	
50½	40⅛	MrylCup .40b	53	43½	45½	43½	45⅛	+1⅛
53	37⅝	Masco Cp .24	7	44⅞	44⅞	43⅜	43⅜	—1⅛
70	53	Masonite 1.44	82	69⅜	70⅜	69⅜	70⅛	+ ⅞
35½	33½	Masonite wi	3	36	36	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
25⅜	15⅞	Massey F .1	74	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
68⅝	44⅜	Mattel .20	130	63	63⅝	62½	62⅝	— ⅜
40½	25	MayDStr 1.60	63	27¼	27⅜	27	27⅛	— ½
24⅜	18	Mays JW .50	8	22	22	22	22	
32½	20⅝	Maytag 1a	40	21⅜	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ½
44½	19	MCA Inc .60	45	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	34	McCord 1.20b	2	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
36	22⅝	McCrory 1.20	9	21⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅜
89	62	McCro pf4.50	z10	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¼
87	67	McCrory6pf 6	z180	66	66	66	66	—2
93	54½	McDermott 1	8	54⅛	55⅛	54⅜	55⅛	+1
44⅛	26	McDonald Cp	227	39¾	40½	39¼	40	+ ½
49½	23⅛	McDonnD .40	277	26½	27	25⅞	25⅞	—1½
38⅛	29⅝	McGrEd 1.40	74	32	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
29⅛	24	McGHill .60a	86	28⅜	29½	28⅝	29	
11⅝	6⅝	McGrsDA .40	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
144	85	McIntyre 2	z550	140	142	140	142	+2
45⅝	20⅝	McKee 1.50	9	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	— ½
65	42⅞	McLean .80a	5	46	46	45⅜	45⅜	
48½	22⅛	McLouth 1.40	43	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
28⅛	15⅛	McNeil .70	73	16	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
33⅞	19	Mead Corp 1	55	19	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
45	39⅛	Mead pfA2.80	9	39⅞	39⅞	39⅛	39⅛	
66½	40⅛	Mead pfB2.80	2	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—1
41	26½	MedusaC 1.20	17	29	29¼	28⅜	28⅝	— ¼
73½	52½	MelvSho 1.20	39	70¼	70¼	69¾	70	— ½
70	59½	Melv Sh pf 4	z10	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
173⅞	65	Memorex Cp	384	149¾	153½	149¼	151¼	
74⅛	53⅛	MercanS 1.40	2	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
110	82½	Merck 2a	227	108¼	109	108¼	108¼	— ⅝
59⅝	37⅛	Meredith 1.30	17	43⅞	44	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	32⅝	Mesa Pet .10	69	40⅛	40½	40	40⅛	— ⅛
91½	60¼	Mes sr pf2.20	2	77½	77½	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅞
12½	8⅛	MesabiT .72g	285	8⅛	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
43	28½	Mesta Mch 2	6	28¾	28½	28	28	— ½
44½	25	MGM .60p	33	26⅛	26¾	26⅛	26½	
53⅞	17½	Metrom .50b	132	19	19¼	19	19	+ ⅛
62¾	50	MetEd pf3.90	z60	51	51	51	51	
60	42½	MGIC Inv .20	393	52¼	53½	52½	53½	+ ½
19¾	14⅛	MichGasUt 1	7	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	14½	Mich Tube 1	11	15	15¼	14¾	15	— ⅛
32⅞	17½	Microdot .40g	40	21⅛	21⅛	21	21	— ½
25¼	17⅛	MidCnTel .88	6	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
25⅞	18⅝	MidSoUtil .5..	49	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
35½	20	Midld R 1.40	44	20½	21⅝	20½	21⅛	+ ⅝
109	64½	Midwst Oil 3	9	64	64	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅝
73⅝	54⅝	MileLab 1.20	15	73	73⅝	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅝
40	24½	Mill Brad .60	11	26	26⅛	26	26	
36⅜	11	Minn Enterp	19	12¾	12¾	12	12⅛	— ¼
118½	94	MinnMM 1.60	242	111½	112	110½	110⅞	—1
25⅞	18⅝	MinnPLt 1.20	14	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
145	86	MissnCp 2.35	z280	85½	85½	84	84	—2
28⅜	17	Miss Riv 1.25	49	17	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛
87	63	Mo Pac A 5	3	63	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅞
36¼	21¾	MP Cem 1.60	19	22¾	22	21¾	22	— ⅜
26½	19	MoPubS .80b	7	19⅛	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
69¾	43½	Mobil 2.20a	279	44¾	45⅛	44½	44⅞	
43	27½	Mohasco 1.10	2	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½	
47¼	22⅛	Monarch 1.20	12	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅝
61⅜	18⅜	Monogm Ind	166	19⅝	20	19	19½	
31⅞	19¼	Mon RR .25g	5	20	20	20	20	
40⅛	30½	MonroEq .60	20	40	40	38⅞	39⅛	— ⅝
55⅞	36⅝	Monsan 1.80	214	37⅛	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅝
55⅞	47	Monsa pf2.75	348	47	47	47	47	
36⅛	26⅝	MontDUt 1.68	36	26⅞	27	26⅝	27	
35⅞	24½	Mont Pw 1.68	70	24⅝	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
24⅛	12½	Moor McCor	85	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	51⅛	MorganJ 2.40	92	56⅛	56⅜	55⅞	56	— ⅛
40½	27⅜	MorseSho .70	12	28⅛	28⅜	27⅝	28	— ⅛
46	24⅛	Mor-Nor .80	220	32¾	34	32½	33¾	+ ⅞
166	102⅞	Motorola 1	x45	136½	136½	135	135	—7½
34⅞	27⅛	MtFuelS 1.80	5	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅞	MtStaTT 1.36	16	21⅛	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
46⅛	17⅛	MSL Ind .40	33	17½	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
38⅜	18⅛	Munsingwr 1	12	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19½	
35½	24	Murphy 1.20	29	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	9½	Murphin .28p	48	9½	9½	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅝
50½	18⅜	MurphOil .60	48	20⅛	20⅜	20	20⅛	
128½	74	MurpO pf5.20	3	74	74⅜	74	74⅛	— ⅛
33	14½	MurryOh .60	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛

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High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
63	50⅛	Nalco Ch .70	15	60¾	61	60⅝	60⅞	+ ⅛
50½	34⅛	Narco Sci .60	8	35½	35⅝	35¼	35½	
49⅝	36½	NashuaCp .44	39	39⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40	+ ¼
47½	21⅛	Nat Airlin .40	198	22	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ¼
43½	22⅛	NAviat 2.55g	57	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	33	49	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅝
75⅝	53½	Nat Can .80	60	66	67⅛	66	67⅛	+1⅛
151⅞	108	NatCash 1.20	128	148¼	149⅞	148	149⅞	+ ⅞
65½	37	Nat Chem .50	22	60⅝	62⅝	60½	61⅝	+1⅛
38⅞	15⅛	NatCityL .90	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅛	Nat Distil .90	92	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
70½	57½	NDist pf4.25	z70	57	57	56	56	—2
30	23⅝	Nat Fuel 1.68	26	24	24⅛	24	24	— ¼
46½	17	Nat Genl .20	228	18⅛	18⅝	17½	17½	— ⅝
34⅜	21½	NatGyps 1.05	36	22¾	23	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	8	Natind .46f	78	7⅞	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
33	13⅜	Natind pf.60	4	13	13	12½	12½	— ⅝
23½	11⅛	Natind pf1.25	53	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
12	11¼	Nat Ind pf wi	21	11¼	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
37⅝	24⅜	N Lead 1.27h	200	24½	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
39⅜	26⅝	NatPresto .90	16	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	18	NatSvcIn .60	24	19⅛	19¾	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
43	28	Nat Stand .75	55	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ⅜
39	28⅛	NatStarch .60	4	29⅛	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	41⅛	Nat Steel 2.50	60	41½	41¾	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Nat Tea .80	70	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12	— ⅜
39½	14½	NatUnEl .90	44	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
139⅝	34⅛	Natomas .25	337	60⅛	63¾	60⅛	60⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18⅛	Neptune .74	60	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
49⅝	36⅛	Nev Pow 1.08	6	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
38	25⅛	Newberry 1	26	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
63	51½	Newb pf 3.75	z250	51½	51½	51½	51½	—1
29½	20⅛	NEngEl 1.48	43	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
43	31⅛	NEngTT 2.36	59	31⅝	32¼	31½	31⅞	
35⅝	24⅛	Newmnt 1.04	50	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
109	88½	Newmt pf4.50	1	95	95	95	95	
59⅝	29⅛	NY Hon .75d	11	40⅛	40⅜	40	40	—1
42	29⅛	NYStEG 2.08	64	29½	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
50⅛	49⅛	NY SE pf3.75	z110	50	50	50	50	
22⅛	15½	Niag MP 1.10	346	15⅝	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
98½	73	NiagM pf6.10	z10	72	72	72	72	—1
76	60	NiagM pf4.85	z40	60	60	60	60	
63½	48	NiagM pf3.90	z50	48½	48½	48	48	— ⅜
56	44½	NiagM pf3.60	z280	45	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
54½	41½	NiagM pf3.40	z240	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	—1½
22⅛	16⅝	Niag Shr .55g	5	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
110⅝	75	NorfolkWst 6	113	75⅜	77	75¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
30½	16½	NorrisInd .80	14	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅜	NoAmCar 1	59	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	18⅞	+ ½
28⅛	14⅜	NAmCoal .60	9	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	35⅛	NorAmPhlt 1	42	52⅝	53⅝	52⅛	52⅛	—1
42⅝	23⅜	NoAmRock 2	201	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
104	65	NoARk pf4.75	3	64⅝	64⅝	64	64	—1
26	21	NoARk pf1.35	38	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
19⅞	14	Noeast Ut .94	110	14½	14½	14	14	— ⅜
35	26⅝	NoIlGas 1.68	x14	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	23⅝	NorInPS 1.14	36	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
65	41⅝	NoNGas 2.60	68	41¾	42⅛	41⅝	42	+ ¼
91	70	NoNG pf5.60	z80	70	70	70	70	
89½	74	NoNG pf5.50	z100	74	74	74	74	
66	37½	Nor Pac 2.60	109	37⅜	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅞
30⅝	23	NoStaPw 1.60	54	23⅛	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
101	89	NoStaPw pf 7	z20	89½	89½	89½	89½	
64½	52	NSPw pf4.11	z300	52	52	52	52	
55½	33	Northrop 1	52	36⅞	37	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
51	33⅝	Northp pf1.45	2	36⅝	36⅝	36½	36½	—1
36⅝	24	Nwst Airl .45	280	26¾	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
38	29⅛	NwtBanc 1.20	3	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅝	Nwstind .70p	172	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
138½	47⅜	Nwtind pfA5	19	47½	48¼	47½	47½	— ⅜
59⅞	47⅛	Nwtind pfC5	26	47⅝	48	47	47	— ⅝
106	39⅝	Nwstin pf4.20	82	41	42	41	41	+ ⅛
84	43½	NwstnStlW 2	18	75½	75½	75⅛	75½	— ⅜
44⅝	29¼	Norton 1.50	21	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
51⅝	39⅛	NortSim 1.22f	9	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	— ⅛
49⅛	37	NoSim pf1.60	16	44⅛	45	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅛
28	15⅛	NVF Co	25	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

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High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
29½	12	Oak Elect .64	25	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
27⅝	21	Oakite Pd .80	7	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26¼	— ⅛
51½	22¼	Occidnt Pet 1	1959	24¼	25⅝	24¼	25	+1
150¼	67⅜	OccidPet pf 4	77	72½	75¼	72½	75¼	+2⅝
154⅞	66⅝	OccidP pf3.60	67	72⅛	76½	72⅛	74⅝	+1⅝
79	36⅛	OccidP pf2.16	5	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	+1⅜
39⅝	17½	Ogden Cp .80	99	17½	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
65½	29	Ogden pf1.87	21	30	30	29	29	— ⅝
30½	21⅞	OhioEdis .50	109	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
77	60	Oh Ed pf4.56	z110	60½	60½	60½	60½	
72½	59½	Oh Ed pf4.44	z50	60	60	60	60	—1½
73½	58	Oh Ed pf4.40	z200	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57⅛	— ½
64	53½	Oh Ed pf3.90	z50	53	53	53	53	— ½
25⅝	19½	Okla GE 1.08	18	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
24	16½	OklaNGs 1.12	34	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	20⅛	Olin Corp .88	171	20⅝	20½	20¼	20½	
33⅝	16	Omark Ind 1f	10	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅛
32⅝	15	OneidaLt .70	23	16	16	15	15	—1¼
28⅛	16⅛	Opelika 1	20	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1
32	20⅛	OrangeR 1.20	46	20⅛	21¼	20⅛	20⅞	+ ⅝
52⅝	39⅞	Otis Elev 2	47	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
43⅛	22¼	Outbd Mar 1	145	22½	22⅞	22½	22⅜	
30⅝	16⅛	Outlet Co .65	12	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
34⅞	17⅝	Over Trans 1	10	18⅛	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
93⅝	68½	OwensCg 1.40	28	82¼	82⅝	80½	80½	—2¼
77⅜	60¼	OwensIll 1.35	26	60⅛	61⅞	60⅛	61⅛	+1½
125	100½	Owenll pf4.75	17	101½	101½	99½	99½	—3
25⅝	12⅝	OxfdIndA .60	94	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½	— ½

P-Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
39½	29½	PacGEl 1.50	123	31½	32⅛	31½	31⅜	— ⅛
33½	14¼	PacInExp .80	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	24½	PacLtg 1.60	31	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	22½	Pac Pet .25g	156	22⅝	22½	22	22	— ½
24⅛	18	PacPwL 1.28	106	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
28⅝	12⅝	PacSWA .30p	70	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	18	PacT&T 1.20	81	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
106	80½	PacT&T pf 6	z220	81	81	80	81	+ ½
20⅛	13	Pac Tin .60a	3	15⅛	15	15	15⅛	— ⅛
25⅜	18	PalmBch .25	8	21	21¼	21	21	— ¼
35½	14	PanASul .97g	64	14	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
31⅜	12	Pan Am .20p	546	12	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	78	32½	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	25⅛	Paprcrft .44b	6	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ½
30	19	Pargas .72	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	24⅜	ParkeDavis 1	64	35	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	45⅝	ParkHan 1.40	3	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	16⅛	Park Pen .80	96	16	16	15	15½	—1
71⅝	27¼	PennCn 1.80p	458	27⅝	27⅝	26⅛	26⅞	— ½
36⅞	15⅝	PennDix .60	60	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	10	Penn Fruit	18	10⅛	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
57⅛	44	Penney JC 1	75	48	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	+ ¼
84	57	Pa Co pf4.62	x3	57⅝	57⅝	57½	57⅝	+1⅝
34½	24	PaPwLt 1.60	55	24	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
75½	59⅝	PaPL pf 4.50	z100	61	61½	61	61½	+ ¼
74	57	PaPL pf 4.40	z10	61	61	61	61	+1
65⅛	31⅜	Pennwt 1.20a	29	35⅜	35½	34⅝	35	— ½
33	23⅝	Penwlt pf1.25	4	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
58⅛	28	PennzUn .80	339	34⅛	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅝
83	41	PenzU pf1.33	41	50½	50½	49	50	— ½
39⅝	29	PeopGas 1.96	97	29	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
54⅛	43⅝	PepsiCo 1	103	51⅛	51⅛	49	49	—3½
27¼	16½	PepG Bot .80	14	18	18	17½	17½	— ½
68½	11½	Perfect Film	39	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
55⅞	38⅝	Perkin Elm	30	45½	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅞

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
44	34⅛	Pet Inc 1.10	31	34	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ½
25½	18	Pet Inc pf 1	5	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Pet Inc pf.80	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
50⅛	22½	PeteFaul 1.20	10	23⅛	23⅛	22⅝	23	— ½
48⅝	36	Petrolane .90	2	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
29⅝	19	Petrim 2.13g	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
104½	69⅝	PfizerC 1.60a	79	102½	103½	102¼	102½	
52½	39⅛	Phelps D 3.10	40	43⅝	44⅛	43⅝	44	
32⅞	22⅝	Phila El 1.64	143	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
103	88	PhilaEl pf 7	z120	90	91	90	91	+1
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z240	59⅞	59⅞	58½	58⅛	—1
70½	55	PhilEl pf4.30	z230	56	56	55	55	
63	50	PhilEl pf3.80	z100	51½	51½	51½	51½	
36⅛	25⅛	Philip Morr 1	103	34⅛	35	34½	34⅜	
64	50	PhilM pf3.90	z40	50	50	50	50	
35	20¼	Philip Ind .16	21	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	
40⅝	29	Phil Ind pf 1	4	32	32	31	31	+ ¼
38½	22½	Phill Pet 1.30	1323	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	20	PhilVH 1.80f	14	20	20	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
60½	41⅜	Pillsbury 1.36	41	56½	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
20⅞	12½	PionNGas .80	175	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	30	PitneyBw .68	43	41½	42⅝	41	41	+ ½
22	13¼	Pit Forg .80	17	15⅛	15⅛	14½	14½	—1
112	90	PittFtW pf 7	z50	89	89	89	89	—1
77	48½	Pittston 1.20b	84	74⅛	75⅝	74⅛	75⅛	+ ⅝
49⅝	23⅝	Plan Resrch	150	48⅛	49⅛	47⅛	47⅞	+ ⅛
78⅝	57⅛	Ploughinc .68	25	71	72	71	71⅝	+1⅛
145⅝	102⅝	Polaroid .32	578	120	120¼	119	119⅝	— ½
52½	15⅝	Portec 1.20	4	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
54½	18⅝	PorGEl 1.32	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
36⅞	33⅝	PotlatchF 1	40	33⅛	33⅝	33	33⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	PotomEl .53d	184	12⅞	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
50	33	Pot El pf4.44	15	34	35	34	35	+1½
42	31½	PPG Ind 1.40	67	32	32½	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
29½	25	Premrind .60	73	25⅝	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—1⅛
28	15⅝	Premin pf.90	3	18	18	18	18	
111⅞	82	ProctGb 2.40	75	105¼	105⅞	105½	105½	+ ⅛
34⅞	14⅛	ProdRsch .28	54	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
28	16⅝	PubSCol 1.06	45	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
37	24⅞	PSvcEG 1.64	171	25⅞	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
106½	89⅛	PSEG pf6.80	z60	88	88	88	88	—1¼
84	67	PSEG pf5.28	z80	67	67	67	67	—1
80½	63⅛	PSEG pf5.05	z30	63⅝	63⅝	63⅛	63⅛	—1½
66½	53	PSEG pf4.18	z50	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
66½	51	PSEG pf4.08	z10	51	51	51	51	
23⅝	18⅛	PSEG pf1.40	3	19⅛	19⅛	19	19⅛	
49½	34⅛	PubSvIn 2.08	46	34⅛	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	+ ½
58½	46	PSInd pf3.50	z20	45	45	45	45	—1
17½	13⅝	PSInd pf1.08	z100	14	14	14	14	
15⅛	7⅛	Publcknd .45f	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	Pueb Sup .38	40	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	PR Com 1.10	21	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	26	PugS PL 1.76	36	27	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
60⅝	40⅛	Pullman 2.80	83	40⅛	40⅛	39	39	—1½
33	21½	PurexCp .84b	131	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	
67⅛	51½	Purolatr 1.60	15	62	62	62	62	
44⅝	41⅛	Quak Oat .94	84	44⅝	45⅝	44	45⅛	+ ⅛
75	62¼	QuakOat pf 3	3	74¼	74⅜	73¼	74⅛	+ ½
26⅛	23⅛	QuakStOil .80	25	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
35	17	Questor .50	47	18	18⅝	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
28½	21⅝	RalstonP .60	71	27	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	31⅜	RalstP pf1.20	13	37⅛	37⅝	37½	37⅝	+1
47⅛	20	Ranco Inc .92	35	20	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	16⅜	RapidAm .75	146	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
59⅝	44½	Raybestos 3	4	44⅝	44½	44	44⅝	— ⅛
31	14⅛	Raym Int .88	38	14¼	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
50⅛	30⅝	Raytheon .60	462	32⅛	32⅝	31½	32	— ⅝
54	33	Rayth pf1.12	14	32⅛	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—1½
48⅛	34⅝	RCA 1	359	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅛	— ½
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	19	81¼	83⅛	81¼	83⅛	+2½
26⅛	11⅛	Reading Co	17	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
25	11⅛	Reading 1 pf	16	11⅛	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	10⅝	Reading 2 pf	2	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	16⅛	RdgBates .25	186	22	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
81½	29½	RdgBt pf1.37	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—6⅛
57¼	31½	Redman .30g	237	36⅛	37	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
49⅛	24⅛	ReeveBr 1.50	12	25⅛	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅝
19½	12	ReichCh .50	57	12	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	9⅛	ReliabStr .60	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	Relian El .70	7	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
53½	20⅛	Republic Cp	207	24⅛	25⅛	24	24⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	34	RepubStl 2.50	146	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
26	17⅛	Revco DS .20	4	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
38	20½	RevereC 1.50	57	21	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
46⅛	64½	Revlon 1	40	64⅝	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	— ⅛
44½	27	Rex Chn 1.80	12	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
57	42	RexCh pf2.50	7	42	42	42	42	—1⅛
45⅛	29⅝	ReynMet 1.10	236	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
104⅛	70	ReyM pf4.50	3	72½	72½	72½	72½	+1
50⅝	35½	ReynTob 2.40	222	44⅛	44⅛	42¼	43	—1½
56½	36⅛	ReyTb pf2.25	10	48⅛	48⅛	47½	47½	—1⅝
34⅛	20⅝	Rheingold .20	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	17½	Richrdson .80	13	17⅛	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
65	46⅛	RichMerr .90	36	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	17	Riegel Pap 1	94	18	18	17½	17½	
34⅛	12⅝	RiegelTxt .80	24	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
28	11⅛	RioGrand .60	63	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
73⅞	9½	RioGrn pf.80	34	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
31	25½	RivianaF .90	12	27	27⅛	27	27	
9⅛	3⅛	Roan Sel .85g	261	5⅛	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
43⅝	30⅝	RobshCon .70	32	36¼	37	36¼	37	+ ½
38⅝	20⅛	RobrmH 1.10	6	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
44⅞	34⅛	RobinsAH .40	20	38⅛	39⅛	38½	38⅞	
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	69	23⅝	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ⅞
41⅛	33	RochTel 1.10	24	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	
36⅝	25⅛	RockMfg 1.40	9	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	— ⅛
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	33	86⅛	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅛
39	23⅝	Rohr Cp .80	44	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
42⅝	30⅛	RollinsInc .18	21	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1
25½	9½	Ronson .50b	52	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	25⅛	Roper Cp 1	119	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	17½	RorerAm .70	61	26⅛	26⅛	26¼	26½	
25	12⅝	RoyCCola .54	57	13	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
56⅞	38½	Royal Dut 2d	91	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
		Roy Dut fn2d	9	38⅝	38⅝	38½	38½	
25⅝	9⅛	Royal Ind	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
23	18½	RTE Corp .24	25	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
50⅛	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	16	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
30⅛	12⅛	Rucker Co	38	12⅛	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
42⅛	14⅛	RussTogs .68	84	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	30⅛	RyderSys .50	x171	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞	— ⅜

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
30⅛	23½	Safeway 1.10	131	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
39⅝	28⅝	StJosLd 1.80	47	36⅝	37	36½	37	+ ¼
21⅛	15	StJosLP 1.04	11	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
57⅛	34⅛	StLSanF 2.40	10	38½	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
49⅛	34⅛	StRegisP 1.60	82	34⅝	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅛
28	21⅛	SanDGas 1.08	59	23½	23⅝	23	23½	+ ⅛
61⅞	22	Sanders .30	87	23⅛	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅛
43½	19⅛	Sangamo .40	47	23½	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
40	22½	SaFeInd 1.60	288	23⅛	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛
13	8⅛	SFe Ind pf.50	10	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	
53½	28	SanFeInt .30	44	31⅛	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
24½	14⅛	SarWelSci .50	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	12⅛	Saturn Ind	104	12½	12½	11⅛	11⅛	—1
23½	16	SavanhE 1.12	21	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
54	30½	Schaefer Cp	72	47½	47½	47	47	— ½
44⅛	21⅛	Schenley 1.40	35	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	18⅛	Schnley pf wi	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7	Schnley pf1.50	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
59½	40⅛	Schering .80	50	57⅛	57½	56½	56½	— ½
14⅛	5⅛	Schick	50	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
80⅛	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	4	75¼	75¼	74⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
110½	82	Schlmbr 1.40	84	85	85	84½	84½	— ⅛
26½	10⅛	Scient Resrc	135	11⅛	12¼	11⅛	12	
35⅛	19⅛	SciRe pf1.65k	22	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
47⅛	22	SCM Cp .60b	176	22	22¼	21⅛	22	
24⅛	14	SCOA Ind .60	18	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32½	21	ScotLadF .56	6	28⅛	28½	28⅛	28½	
29⅛	13⅛	ScottFetz .80	31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13½	— ¼
32⅛	19⅛	ScottFore .60	40	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Scott Paper 1	89	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
56⅛	39	ScovllM 1.40	10	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	+ ⅛
70	48⅛	Scovill pf2.50	25	58⅛	59⅛	58½	58⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	ScrewBt .45g	16	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6	Scud DuoVst	127	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9⅛	7½	Scuddr pf.59g	17	7½	7½	7½	7½	
48½	32⅛	SbCLInd 2.20	47	33⅛	34⅛	33½	34⅛	
36⅛	15⅛	SbdWorld Air	88	15⅛	16	15½	15⅛	+ ⅛
60½	26½	Seagrve .50b	56	26⅛	27	26½	26⅛	— ⅛
50½	35⅛	Searl GD 1.30	159	45	46	44⅛	45½	+ ½
74⅛	60⅛	SearsR 1.20a	152	67⅛	67⅛	67	67	—1⅛
31⅛	18	Seatrain Line	99	23⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	22⅛	SEDCO .08	17	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	5½	Seilon 1.05f	36	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
49½	26	Servmat .50b	122	26	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
73½	42⅛	Shell Oil 2.40	118	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
47	31½	Shell Tr 1.30g	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
41	19⅛	ShellerGl .80	24	20	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	19⅛	ShellGl pf1.40	2	19⅛	20	19⅛	20	
41½	22⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	25	22⅛	22⅛	21⅛	21½	—1
59⅛	45½	SherwnWm 2	21	51½	51½	50⅛	51	— ⅛
104½	92	SherW pf4.40	1	97½	97½	97½	97½	—1⅛
47⅛	27⅛	Shulton .80b	48	41	41	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	10½	Siegel Hl .68	60	11½	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
26	16	SierraPac .72	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
42	21½	SignalCo 1.20	273	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
82¼	42½	Signal pf2.20	3	43⅛	44	43⅛	44	— ⅛
51	33⅛	Signode 1.10	18	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	— ⅛
31	10	SimmPre .10	64	10	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
59	44	Simmn 1.40a	12	49	49	49	49	
84½	63⅛	SimpPat .80b	4	81½	81½	81½	81½	
87⅛	62	SingerCo 2.40	207	82⅛	82⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
112⅛	81	Singer pf3.50	7	109	109⅛	109	109⅛	— ⅛
67⅛	34½	Skelly Oil 1	35	34⅛	35	33⅛	35	
48⅛	28	Skil Corp .90	3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ½
41⅞	29½	Skyline .16	128	29½	29⅛	28½	29⅛	— ⅛
50	37½	SmithAO 1.40	11	38	38	37⅛	38	— ¼
43	28⅛	Smith Intl .36	21	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	—1⅛
53	36	Smith KF 2	92	49	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	23¼	Smucker .70	5	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
26	12⅛	SolaBasic .50	19	12⅛	13	12⅛	12⅛	
44⅛	25½	Soo Lin 2.25g	9	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
31½	19⅛	SOS Cons .40	6	20½	20½	20⅛	20½	— ⅛
33½	24	SCarEG 1.19	12	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	
40	32	SC EG pf2.50	3	32½	33	32½	32½	+ ⅛
31½	21⅛	SouJerG 1.46	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
58½	48⅛	Southdwn Inc	123	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1½
24⅛	14⅛	SoeastPS 1.08	5	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ½
39⅛	29	SouCalE 1.40	154	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	24⅛	South Co 1.20	122	24⅛	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
39	28⅛	SouInGE 1.60	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
51⅞	37⅛	SouNGas 1.40	27	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
46½	30⅛	Sou Pac 1.60	102	31⅛	32⅛	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
66	42⅛	Sou Ry 2.80a	55	43⅛	43⅛	43	43⅛	+1⅛
17⅛	13	Sou Ry pf 1	22	13⅛	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	21½	Swest Airmot	18	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Swest PS .70	263	11	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	18½	Spartans .15g	26	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
27	18½	SpartanA .60	11	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
16	10⅛	Sparton .40	16	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
57⅛	40½	Sperry Hut 1	5	54	54⅛	54	54½	+1⅛
55½	36⅛	SperryR .47g	441	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛	36½	— ⅛
34⅛	16½	Sprague .40	73	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	SpringsMill 1	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	18	SquareD .80a	78	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
67½	44⅛	Squibb B 1.50	36	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
70	50	SquibbB pf 2	7	67	67	65½	66½	+ ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	StaleyMf 1.40	4	38	38	37½	37⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	42⅛	St Brand 1.50	35	49½	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
32	20⅛	StBrPaint .32	10	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Std Intl 24b	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	10½	Std Kollsman	82	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
75	48⅛	StOCal 2.80b	489	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ⅛
70⅛	44	StOilInd 2.30	480	45	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
85⅛	60⅛	StOilNJ 3.75g	728	61⅛	62⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅛
119⅛	65⅛	StdOilOh 2.70	114	77	77	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	St Packaging	51	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
28	11	Std Press .44	59	13	13	12½	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	StPrudent .66	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29½	19½	StdPrud pf.10	2	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
54	41⅛	StanWks 1.40	11	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	13	Stanray .60	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	15¼	Starrett .80	3	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
60	32⅛	StauffCh 1.80	158	34⅛	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	SterchiBr .48	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58⅛	32⅛	SterlDrug .75	51	41⅛	41⅛	40½	40½	— ⅛
82⅛	62	SterlD pf1.50	13	75⅛	76⅛	75⅛	75⅛	—1½
65	33⅛	StevensJ 2.40	36	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
50½	33⅛	StewWar 1.80	4	37	37	37	37⅛	
38⅛	21⅛	Stoke VanC 1	63	24⅛	24⅛	23	23⅛	—1⅛
16⅛	13⅛	StokeVC pf 1	z100	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—C⅛
51	32⅛	StoneW 1.90	90	34	34	34	34	— ⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
19⅞	12	StoneCont .36	43	12	12	11⅞	12	
62	24½	StorerBdcst 1	95	27⅛	27⅛	27½	27½	
60⅞	32½	StudeWorth 1	111	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—1
46⅛	26⅛	StuW pfA1.40	9	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
30	15	SuburbCo .48	110	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅛	Sub Prop 1.60	9	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	SuCrest .80	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43	28	SunChem .40	41	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	42⅛	Sun Oil 1b	25	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	33⅛	Sun Oil pf2.25	90	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	23⅛	Sunbeam .90	46	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
67	25⅛	Sundstrnd .80	99	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
75⅛	46⅛	Sundst pf3.50	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Sunsh Mn .32	88	13⅛	14	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
47⅛	21⅛	Sup Valu 1.10	37	20⅛	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
235	175⅛	SuperOil 1.40	20	130	130	124½	125	—6
41⅛	20	SupmkGn .40	15	26	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	SurvyFd .80g	x189	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	14	Swank .60a	59	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	21⅛	Swift Co .60	48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	22	Swingline .40	91	27⅛	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1
38½	27	SybronCp .60	15	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
68	52⅛	Sybron pf2.40	2	62½	62⅛	61½	61½	— ⅛
32⅛	13⅛	Systron Donn	35	26⅛	27	26⅛	27	+ ⅛

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
43⅛	26⅛	Taft Brd .60	25	25½	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
30½	18	TalcottN 1.10	25	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
61	26	Talley Ind	163	33½	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
29⅛	19⅛	Tampa El .76	23	22½	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
68⅛	41	Tandy Corp	44	56⅛	58⅛	55⅛	57⅛	+1
27⅛	19½	TappanCo .40	12	24⅛	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	6⅛	TechMat .23f	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
71½	51¼	Tektronix	18	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
45⅛	28⅛	Teledyne	347	35⅛	36	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅛
84⅛	76	Teledyne pf 6	4	80	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	— ⅛
24	17½	Templein .25	56	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Tenneco 1.32	266	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	
118⅛	80	Tennec pf5.50	24	80½	80⅛	80½	80½	+ ⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Texaco 1.60	969	29½	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
35	22½	TexETrn 1.40	64	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
41	24⅛	TexGasT 1.48	56	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	31	+ ⅛
39⅛	24⅛	TexGs pf1.50	23	30⅛	31⅛	30	31⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	19⅛	TexGSul .60	427	20⅛	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
38⅛	26	Texas Ind 1b	15	32½	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
140⅛	94⅛	TexasInst .80	168	117⅛	118	117⅛	118	+ ⅛
48⅛	32⅛	TexOilGs .05	14	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	16	TexP Ld .45g	2	16	16	16	16	
59⅛	50⅛	TexUtil 1.48	305	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	54⅛	+ ½
45	23⅛	Textron .90	473	25⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	32	Textrn pf2.08	24	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	23⅛	Textrn pf1.40	11	25⅛	25⅛	25½	25½	— ⅛
22⅛	10½	Thiokol .40	119	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
52½	40⅛	ThomBet 1.04	13	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17	Thom Ind .40	4	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
30⅛	17	ThriftyDr .40	30	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
100⅛	36⅛	Timeln 1.90a	236	40	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	37½	TimesMir .50	19	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	27⅛	Timk RB 1.80	77	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
35	20½	Tish Rlty .40	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	19	Tobin Pkg 1	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	28⅛	ToddShp 1.20	3	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
35½	26	ToledEd 1.60	20	26⅛	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	ToolRoll .40b	8	21⅛	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
72	47½	Trane Co .90	43	60	60⅛	60	60	
35	25½	TransUn 1.16	44	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	21	TrnWAir .50p	2473	22	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
37⅛	25	TrnWAir pf 2	7	25	25	25	25	
20⅛	10	TranWF .89f	65	10	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	23	Transmr .50b	250	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Transcon .40	69	11	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	13⅛	Transctl Inv	165	22⅛	22⅛	20⅛	21	—1⅛
16⅛	6	Transitron	124	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38	26½	Travelers .80	170	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
48½	38⅛	Travlers pf 2	10	42⅛	43	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	29⅛	TriCont 3.47g	501	31⅛	31⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
40⅛	32⅛	TriCon pf2.50	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	15⅛	Trianln 1.25g	52	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
45	31⅛	TRW Inc 1	106	37	37½	37	37	
101	72	TRW pf4.50	12	74	74	73½	73½	—1½
108⅛	80	TRW pf4.40	2	89⅛	90½	89½	90½	+1
17½	14	Tucsn GE .72	177	15	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	15⅛	TwenCnt .50p	236	15⅛	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
48⅛	26⅛	UAL Inc 1	193	27	28	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	28⅛	UARCO 1.10	9	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
28½	18⅛	UGI Cp 1.20	26	19½	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	UMC Ind .72	30	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅛	9⅛	Unarco .40	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33	22⅛	Unil Ltd .90a	4	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅛	+ ½
35⅞	27⅛	Un Camp 1	61	31⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
47⅛	36	Un Carbide 2	651	36	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Union Corp	47	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
23⅛	17	Un Elec 1.20	250	17	17¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
74½	59	Un El pf4.50	z80	58	58	57½	57½	—1½
57	44½	Un El pf3.50	z20	45½	45⅛	45½	45½	
64⅛	34	UnOilCal 1.60	255	34	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
84	47	UOCal pf2.50	115	47	47½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
53⅛	42	Un Pac Cp 2	86	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	37⅛	UnionPacif 2	20	38	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7	UnPac pf.40	7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
53	37⅛	Unionam 1.40	35	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
32	18⅛	Uniroyal .70	68	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
135	100	Uniroyal pf 8	z190	101½	101½	100	100⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	26⅛	Unishops .30	21	44⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	— ½
81⅛	39⅛	UnitAirc 1.80	66	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Unit Cp .70g	77	10⅛	10⅛	10½	10½	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Unit Fin Cal	41	11½	11⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
87	41	Un Fruit 1.40	7	40½	41	40½	41	
20⅛	11⅛	Unit Ind .20	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11	6⅛	UnitInd pf.42	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37½	26⅛	Unit MM 1.30	9	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
35⅛	17	Un Nucir .92f	74	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Unit Pk Mn	55	4½	4⅛	4½	4½	
41⅛	32	USFors 3.49g	8	32⅛	32½	32⅛	32½	
47⅛	28	US Fregt 1.40	54	28	28½	27⅛	28½	+ ⅛
88	62½	USGypsm 3a	24	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
32½	21	US Indust .45	224	25⅛	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
36	26⅛	US PlyCh .84	99	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+1
42½	27½	USPCh pf1.20	47	34	34	33	33⅛	
34	21⅛	US Shoe .88	40	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
65⅛	33	US Smelt 1b	37	36½	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
81⅛	69	USSme pf5.50	4	69½	69⅛	69½	69⅛	+ ½
49	33½	US Steel 2.40	836	33½	33⅛	32⅛	33	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	USTobac 1.10	11	19⅛	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
32	20½	Unit Util .88	125	22⅛	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
36	26⅛	UnUtil pf1.25	25	28⅛	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅛
48⅛	32	UnUtil pf1.50	3	33½	33½	33½	33½	
35	25⅛	UnvLeaf 1.50	7	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
38½	20⅛	UnivO Pd .80	254	24½	25⅛	24	24⅛	+1
111½	64½	Univsty Cmp	396	99½	102⅛	98⅛	101½	+1⅛
58⅛	37½	Upjohn 1.60	73	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52½	
33⅛	17	Uris Bldg .40	33	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38½	19⅛	USLIFE .50	65	31⅛	32	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
46	34⅛	USM Cp 1.60	17	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
54½	42⅛	USM pf2.10	8	46½	47	46½	46⅛	
26½	20	USM pf1.50	z240	20½	20½	20	20	— ½
47	29⅛	UtahCons .40	193	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	—1
38⅛	29	Utah PL 1.80	26	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
37½	26½	Valve Cp .40	17	35	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
37½	24½	Varian Asso	660	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
42	26⅛	Veeder 1.60	22	26⅛	26⅛	26½	26½	— ¼
32⅛	15⅛	Vendo Co .60	22	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
47⅛	31	VF Corp 1	4	32½	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
63⅛	26¼	VictComp .50	51	27½	29	27½	28½	+1½
44½	7½	Villager .37p	68	7⅛	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	21	VaElPw 1.12	282	21¼	22⅛	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
103¼	93	VaEP pf7.72	z50	95½	96	95½	96	+1
83⅛	62½	VaE&P pf 5	z540	64	64	62½	62½	
79	62	VaEP pf4.80	z130	60½	60½	59	59	—3
26⅛	17½	Vornado	102	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	VSI Corp .48	255	31½	31½	31	31¼	— ¼
25⅛	17⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	27	18⅛	18¼	17⅛	18	— ⅛
23¼	13⅛	VWR Unit .72	9	13½	14	13½	14	+ ¼

W

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
36⅛	23½	Walgreen 1	13	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
49¼	36⅛	WalkrH 1.20a	51	48½	48½	48	48	— ½
		Walk fn1.20a	3	43	43	43	43	
40⅛	22	Wall Murry 1	42	22⅛	24	22⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
68	41⅛	WallM pf1.70	2	40⅛	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛	—3½
14⅛	7	Walworth Co	21	7⅛	7½	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
52⅞	25¼	WardFd 1.10f	57	25½	25½	24⅛	24⅛	—1
34¼	20½	Warnaco .90	205	20½	20½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56⅛	30⅛	Warnc pf1.50	264	30½	30½	30	30	— ⅛
74⅛	52½	WarLam 1.10	185	72⅛	73⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
56½	30	Warn Sw 1.60	23	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
30½	23⅛	WasGas 1.72	18	24¼	24¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
22⅛	11⅛	WashStl .70	18	12	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	19¼	Was Wat 1.28	48	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	14	Watkin Johns	276	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Wayn Gos .76	13	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10	WeanUnit .80	29	10	10⅛	10	10	
22¼	14½	Wean pfA1.26	4	15	15	14½	14½	
27¼	14	Weathrd .50g	42	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23⅛	10½	Webb Del E	175	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ¼
42⅛	31	Wels Mkt .84	11	34⅛	35	34⅛	34⅛	
10⅛	5½	Wolbit .11f	19	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
36⅛	21¼	WescoF 1.37f	24	22¼	22¼	21⅛	21⅛	—1
33¼	23⅛	WestTra .50g	10	23⅛	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ½
76	58	WPP pf 4.50	z560	60	60	59½	60	
51⅛	24⅛	WstPtP 1.85a	102	24⅛	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	17½	WnAir L .50p	63	18	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
44½	35⅛	Wn Banc 1.30	90	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛	40	
34⅛	23	Wstn Md 1.60	6	23	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
46⅛	18⅛	WstnPac 2.20	90	19	19	18½	18⅛	
58⅛	38	WnUTel 1.40	100	43⅛	44	43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
103¼	83¼	Wn Un pf4.60	2	85	85	84	84	—2
127	96	Wn Un pf4.90	3	100	100	99	99	—1
71¼	53⅛	WestgEl 1.80	236	54	55½	54	54⅛	+ ¼
68⅛	53⅛	WestE pf3.80	z60	54⅛	54⅛	54	54	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	Westvco 1.05	266	25⅛	26	25	25⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	33	Weyerhsr .80	83	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
116	105	Weyhr pf6.75	8	105	105⅛	105	105⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	17	WheelPitt Stl	63	18½	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ½
75½	64½	WheelPlt pf 6	z170	64⅛	64⅛	64	64	—1
64⅛	54⅛	WheelPlt pf 5	z290	54¼	55	54	55	+ ⅛
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	63	58	58¼	57⅛	58	— ⅛
39	17½	WhteCn .40b	147	18½	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
40	34	WhitCn pfA 3	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
39⅛	33	WhitCn pfB 3	1	33	33	33	33	
39¼	31¼	WhitCn pfC 3	4	31⅛	32	31⅛	32	+ ⅛
43⅛	26⅛	WhiteCrss .44	19	27½	27½	26½	27⅛	— ⅛
50⅛	27⅛	White Mot 2	94	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ½
22¼	15½	Whittaker	186	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
53⅛	36	WickesCorp 1	11	41½	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
24	9¼	WiebtStr .20b	28	9⅛	10	9⅛	9⅛	
67	61	Will Ross .36	190	63¼	63⅛	63	63½	+ ⅛
39⅛	26	Williams Bro	43	29⅛	29⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
33½	24½	WmsBr pf.80	6	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36¼	31	WinnDix 1.62	29	31½	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	WisElPw 1.40	76	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
22	15⅛	WisPSvc 1.10	26	16⅛	16⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	20	Witco Ch .92	cx29	20⅛	21¼	20	21¼	+1⅛
21	12	Wolv WW .50	49	12	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
23⅛	16⅛	Womotco .42	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
47⅛	22	Woods Cp .48	21	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
43⅛	28¼	Woolwth 1.20	90	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36	— ½
60⅛	43	Woolw pf2.20	31	51½	52	51½	51⅛	—1¼
30⅛	10⅛	World Airw	55	10⅛	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
123	104¼	Wrigley 3a	5	106	106	105	105	—2
23⅛	13⅛	Wurlitzer .80	10	13⅛	14	13⅛	13⅛	

X

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
115	85¼	Xerox Cp .60	641	101¼	102⅛	101	101⅛	— ⅛
65⅛	28¼	XTRA Inc	76	34⅛	35¼	34	34⅛	+ ½

Y

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
25	18½	YngstSD 1.20	7	18⅛	18⅛	18½	18½	— ⅛

Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
65⅛	40⅛	Zale Corp .64	85	42	42	41	41½	— ⅛
67¼	31⅛	Zapata Norn	138	34⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
88	59	ZapaNor pf 2	21	58	58	58	58	—1
46	32⅛	Zayre Corp	652	37⅛	37⅛	36	36	—1½
58	33⅛	ZenithR 1.40	180	34⅛	35¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ¼
34½	20⅛	Zurn Ind .28	80	26⅛	27½	26¼	27	+ ⅛

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amax 6¼-82	83½	85
Amoco 6¾-83	88¼	89¾
Armco In 7¼-86	91½	93
AustriEl 6¾-82	88½	90
AvonProd 6½-81	85½	87
BancoNaOb 7½-74	88½	93
BEC 7-73	95	96½
Bendix 8-79	97½	98½
Borg War 8-79	96¾	97½
BranAuto 6¾-77	91	92½
Caisse Nat 6¾-82	87½	89
Celanes 6¾-82	89	90½
ChevronO 6¼-72	94	95½
ChevronO 7-80	91½	93
Chrysler 7-84	89½	90½
ContOil 7-89	91	92½
Copen City 8-84	96½	97½
Copen Tel 6¾-82	85	86½
CutlerH 7½-80	91½	93
Cyanamid 5¾-83	85	86½
Denmark 6¾-82	89¼	91
El & Mus 6¾-82	86	87½
Eur C&S 6¾-87	88½	90½
Eur InvBK 6¾-80	90	92
ENI 6¾-88 June	91	93
ENI 6¾-88 Nov	90	92
Eriksberg 6¾-82	91½	93
4 Seas, ww 7¼-84	102	104
GenMills 7-82	89	90½
W.R.Grace 5¾-88	79½	81
Grangesb 6¾-87	85½	87
Honda 7½-81	93½	95
Honeywell 6-81	87	88½
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	89	90½
IntlncFund	[illegible]	920
IntUtil w/w 6¼-76	89	91
Kawasaki 7½-73	96	97½
Lasaco 7-74	91	92½
Mexico 7-82	86½	88
Mitsubishi 7¼-73	97	98½
Mobilint 7-86	91	92½
Nabisco 6½-82	88½	90½
NacFin 7¼-82	85	85½
N.Zealand 6¾-79	96	97½
NipponEl 7½-81	89½	91
NipponPet 7½-73	96	97½
NorskHyd 6¾-82	87½	88½
Occidental 7½-84	89	90½
Olivetti 6¾-82	88½	90
Oppland 6½-82	83½	85
Oslo 6¾-77	93	94½
Oslo 7¼-73	95½	98
PhilIntF 6½-79	92½	94
Portugal 6¾-77	95	96½
Proct&G 6½-82	89½	91
Quebec Hydro 8-74	95½	96¼
Renault 6¾-82	84½	85
Rockwell 6¾-73	94	95½
Rott-Rijn 6¾-82	85½	87
S.F.E 7-74	94	95½
Shell Intl 6½-79	89	90½
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	84½	86
Siemens 5½-79	100	101½
Simca 7-82	87½	89
Sumitomo 7¾-73	96	97½
Teledyne 7-73	96	97½
Teled 6½-83 w/w	92½	94
TransalpF 6¾-83	86½	88
TransoG 7-81	88	98½
T.R.W. 7¾-83	89	90½
Zapataw/w 6¾-86	89	91
Levin Town 5-88	56½	58½
MarMidland 5-88	98½	100½
Miles 4¾-83	113	115
Mitsui 6½-83	97	99
Motorola 4½-83	92	94
MurphyO 5-89	68	70
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 5-77	99	101
PanAm 5¼-88	77	79
Pepsico 4½-81	110	112
PhilMor 4½-88	103	105
PhilMor 4¾-89	95½	97½
Phil'Lamp 4¾-83	105	107
R.C.A. 5-88	90	92
ReynMet 5-88	87	89
SCM 5¼-89	79	81
Searle 4¾-88	92	94
Texaco 4½-88	81	83
Tyco Int 5-84	59	61
UtahInt 5¾-83	110½	112½
WardFood 5¾-88	88	90
WarnLam 4½-88	118½	120½

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	86	88
Amrp 5½-87	96½	98½
Apco 6-89	96	98
AKU 4¾-89	89	91
Alusuisse 4¾-87	95	97
Ambac 5¼-83	84	86
AmCan 4¾-88	84	86
AmTob5¼-88	98½	100½
Asahi 6¼-84	98	100
Ashland 5-88	78½	80½
BurmaO 5¼-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	92	94
Chrysler 4¾-88	71	73
Cummins 5-88	94	96
Denny's 5½-89	70	72½
Equity Fd 5¼-89	97	99
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
Firestone 5-88	93½	95½
Ford 5-83	79½	81½
GenElec 4¼-85	79	81
GenFoods 4¾-82	96	97
Hitachi 6¼-84	95½	97½
I.S.E. 5-88	101	103
I.S.E. 6¼-89	103½	104½
J. Logan 4¾-83	86	88
WaltKidde 5-89	86½	88½
KLM 5¼-88	91	93
Komatsu 6¼-84	102½	104½
Kubota 6½-84	97	99
L.asco 5-88	81½	83
Lasaco 5-89	63	64½
LTV 5-88	49½	51½

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	93	95
N.Zealand 6¾-82	92½	94½
SiraKvina 7½-83	93	95

Unit of Account Bonds

BancoFom 5.50-78	93	94
CassaMez 5½-78	86½	87½
Cavado 7⅜-80	95¼	96¼
ComFedEl 6¼-86	86	87
Copen Gr 5¾-84	88	89
Copen City 6¾-76	96½	97½
Copen City 6¾-80	93	94
CUI 6¾-77	96	97
Escom 7⅜-78	93	94
Eur C&S 5¾-86	90	91
NorgesK 5½-83	92	93
Redernes 6⅜-80	96	97
Reed 6¾-83	89½	90½
Secor 6⅜-76	98½	99½
Secor 6¾-77	98½	99½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.87	91.04	107.90
Previous	97.13	91.11	108.69

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American Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
14⅝	5	Aber Pet .07	13	5¼	5¼	5	5	—⅛
9⅝	4¾	Acme Hamil	55	5¼	5⅜	4⅞	5	—⅛
11¼	4⅛	Acme Prec	14	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
27¼	10	Adams Russl	18	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	—¼
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc	14	12⅛	12½	12	12¼	—¼
15⅞	10⅛	AeroFlow .30	10	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
32½	14¼	Aerojet .50a	11	14⅛	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅜
32	13	Aeronca .20g	35	13¾	14	13⅝	14	+½
16¾	9¼	AerosolT .75t	21	11⅛	11¼	10½	10½	—⅝
14⅛	5½	Aerovox Cp	156	6¾	8¼	6¾	7⅝	+1⅛
21⅜	10½	AIC Photo	7	10½	10½	10⅛	10¼	—¼
22¼	9	Aiken Ind	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½	—¼
50¾	31¼	Alleen Inc	181	32½	32½	32	32	—¾
16⅞	5½	AIM Cos	40	5½	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
7½	2	Airlift Intl	623	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	
18	10⅝	Airpax El .20	6	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
20	8⅝	Air West	142	10	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+⅜
17¾	10⅛	Airwick B .25	8	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14	
40	17	Ajax Ma .30g	2	19	19	19	19	—¼
42	31	Alan Wd 1.60	52	37½	40⅜	37½	40⅜	+1⅞
73	65	Alan Wd pf 5	z100	65½	65½	64½	64½	—1½
19	9⅛	Alaska Airl	50	10⅞	11	10½	10½	—⅜
49½	19⅝	Alaska Inter	115	33⅛	33¼	32¼	32¼	—⅞
15⅛	12⅝	AlbaWald .24	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—¼
14⅞	7½	Aldon Ind	18	7½	7¾	7¼	7½	
14¼	6	All Am Eng	13	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅜
29⅞	10½	Allegh Airl	40	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	—¼
21½	5	Alleg Airl wt	5	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6½	—¼
24⅞	9⅛	AllegCorp wt	32	9⅛	9½	9¼	9½	—¼
43¼	20½	Allen El .76f	31	21	21⅜	21	21	
23⅝	11¾	Allian T .40g	6	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
14⅞	5½	Allied Art	37	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	8⅞	+⅛
27¾	11	AlliedCtl .22p	16	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
16⅝	9⅞	Allison Stl .40	3	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
51⅝	20½	AlloyUnl .10d	95	21¾	22¼	21¼	22¼	+½
27⅜	15	AlrightAu .54	7	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+¼
12⅝	4¾	Alpha Indust	19	5	5	4⅞	4¾	
19⅝	8⅝	AltamilCp .20	29	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
23	13½	Alter Fds .50	49	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	
20⅝	9¼	AlumSpec .44	4	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
12¾	5½	Amco Indust	16	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅞	7¾	Ameco Inc	63	14⅛	14¼	13¾	14	—½
20¾	9¾	A AutVnd .20	12	9¾	10	9¾	10	+¼
20½	10	AmBiltrit .60	38	10	10¼	10	10	
27½	8	ABkStra .22d	31	8⅛	8¼	8	8	—¼
38½	21⅛	AmBldgM .24	3	34⅛	34½	34	34	—⅜
23¾	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10	15	14½	15	14½	15	+½
22⅝	18⅝	AmFin pf1.50	2	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
8⅝	4½	A Israeli .21g	75	4½	4¾	4½	4½	—⅛
71	38¼	AmMtg 1.75g	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+⅜
42¾	27	Am Med .12	27	38½	38¾	38½	38¾	+⅛
25½	12	Am Mot Inns	65	24⅜	24¾	23⅝	24⅝	+½
36	26	Am Petr .85g	18	32¼	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	—⅛
16¾	5¼	Am Precison	12	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	—¼
11¼	8⅝	AmRlt T .67g	3	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
17½	6¼	AmSaf Equip	60	7	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
24¾	14¼	AmTech .20g	23	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—⅝
25¼	12	Ames DS .92f	9	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
18¼	6⅛	AMK wt	359	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
30⅞	17⅛	AmpcoMt .60	4	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	—⅝
61¾	32⅝	Amrep Corp	23	45⅜	45⅜	45½	45½	—½
19½	12⅝	Anderson .36	32	16	16¾	16	16½	+2½
11⅝	5¾	AndreaRa .25	7	5½	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+⅛
7⅛	2¼	vjAndy Gard	15	2⅝	3⅜	2¾	3⅜	+¾
28⅞	19¼	Angelica .18	4	23½	23½	23½	23½	—¼
8	2⅝	Anglo Lautro	56	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
20⅝	10¼	Ansul Co .56	8	10¼	10½	10¼	10⅜	
24	13	Anthony Ind	22	13¼	13¼	12¼	12½	—⅝
11⅞	3¾	AO Indust	117	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
24½	12½	API Inst .10g	64	18⅝	19	18	18¼	—¾
28¼	17	APL Corp	9	22½	22½	22½	22½	
21⅛	13¾	APL pfB.50	2	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	—⅛
13¾	4⅝	Apollo Indust	8	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
32⅞	19	Applied Data	19	24	24	23¾	23¾	—½
20⅝	7	Applied Dev	108	8½	9¼	8½	9¼	+1⅛
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda	23	18⅞	19⅜	18⅞	19	+⅜
9¾	3½	Argus Inc	16	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
20	18	ArizColoLd C	5	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾	—¼
28⅛	17	Ark Best .30g	7	17	17	16	16	—1⅛
37⅞	26	ArkLGas 1.70	37	27⅝	28⅛	27½	28	+⅜
33	18	Arrow Elect	12	26¼	26⅞	25½	25½	—1½
62	39¼	Arundel Corp	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
25	8⅝	Arwood .40	11	9	9⅛	9	9	+¼
43⅝	17½	Asamera Oil	179	17¾	18	17½	17⅝	—⅛
27	13½	ASPRO .50b	12	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	14	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
56½	35⅝	AssdProd .40	5	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	—1¼
14⅞	5⅛	Astrex Inc	32	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
37⅞	15⅛	Astrodata	598	32¼	33½	31⅝	32	—½
9⅛	2⅞	Atco Chem	58	3	3⅛	3	3	
60¾	24	Athlone Ind	31	24½	24½	24	24½	
30⅝	16¼	AtlcoFin .40b	4	17	17⅝	17	17⅛	+⅛
35¼	19¾	Atl Richf wt	9	19⅞	19⅞	19	19	—¾
75	37¾	Atlas M 2.05e	44	68⅝	69¼	68	69¼	—¼
5½	2¼	AtlasCorp wt	117	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
26½	23⅝	Augat Inc	20	26¼	27	26¼	27	+1
50¾	22¼	Austral Oil	56	25⅞	26	25	25	—⅝
17½	6⅝	Auto Bldg	25	8⅛	8¼	8	8	—⅛
40⅞	34⅛	Auto Data Pr	106	35¼	36¾	35⅜	36¼	+⅜
43	20⅛	Automat Rad	52	31¼	31⅝	30½	30⅝	—1⅛
36⅞	17¾	AVC Corp .50	14	17¾	17¾	17⅛	17¼	—1
13⅝	5⅜	Avco Corp wt	111	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
11¼	3½	Avien Inc	42	3½	3¾	3½	3¾	+⅛
16⅛	7⅞	Avis Ind .40f	12	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
43	31¼	Avondi 1.20b	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	—¼
		B						
29⅝	15¼	BACM Indust	11	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—¼
25⅝	21¾	BagdCop .40a	8	21⅝	22⅜	21⅞	22	—⅛
31⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	20	25⅞	26¾	25⅞	26½	+½
58⅝	40¼	Bald DH 1.20	2	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44⅝	
11¼	5⅝	Bald Sec .30g	5	6	6	6	6	+⅛
24⅝	6¼	Ball Co .36p	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
18¾	9¼	Banff Oil	72	10⅜	10¾	10¼	10⅜	—¼

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
7½	4	BangPunt wt	17	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	—¼
41	21¾	BankUtil .50g	12	31⅞	31½	31⅝	31½	+⅛
18½	6⅛	Banner Indus	36	7	7¼	7	7	—⅛
30⅛	10⅛	BarbLynn .32	10	10⅞	11	10⅜	10⅜	
36	15¼	Barnes Eng	27	14⅞	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	—⅜
18¾	6⅛	Barnwell Ind	21	6¾	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
28⅝	15	Barry RG	8	15⅝	15½	15¼	15¼	—¼
29¼	17¾	BarryWrt .30	42	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20½	—⅛
22¼	8¾	Bartell Med	43	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	—⅛
13⅝	7¾	Barth Sp .33	9	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
31¼	12¼	Barton Cand	19	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
16	4⅝	Baruch Fost	37	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
42½	16¼	Beck Ind	45	16⅞	17¼	16⅛	16⅝	—⅞
39	20¾	Beco Ind 1	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
16⅝	7½	Bell Electrn	37	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	—¼
47⅞	38⅜	BellTelC 2.50	1	39	39	39	39	—⅜
11⅛	8½	Belscot Ret	9	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+⅜
59⅝	21	Benrus Corp	48	22⅛	23	22	22½	+⅜
33	21¾	BergBrun .24	64	24½	25¾	24⅝	25¾	+1⅛
64¼	37½	Berg B pf1.15	10	40¼	41¼	40¼	41¼	+1¼
22	7	Bertea Corp	38	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
24	8½	Beth Cp .30d	28	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+¼
43	22	Beverly Ent	57	35⅛	35½	34⅞	34⅞	—¾
64¾	27½	Bickford .50p	z400	27½	27½	27	27¼	—¼
22⅝	9⅝	Big Apple	13	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—¼
26½	17⅞	Big Bear A 1	8	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
48⅝	29⅛	Binney 1.30	10	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¼	—⅜
14⅝	5¼	Bishop Ind	175	6⅛	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+⅜
15½	4⅞	Bloomfld Bld	30	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	—⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Bluebird Inc	71	6⅞	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	—⅝
		Bluebird wt	23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35½	17¾	Bohack .70f	16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
20½	8¼	Botany Ind	37	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
10¾	4⅞	Bowling Corp	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	
13	5⅝	Bowmar Inst	33	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	—⅛
40¼	19	Bowne Co .16	7	23	23	22½	23	
39¾	14⅝	Bow Vall .10	32	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16½	
20¼	14¼	Bradfrd .60a	54	14	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	29	9⅝	9½	9	9	—½
21½	9½	BrnfAirA .35f	47	9¾	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25⅛	13	BrascanLt 1a	89	13	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—½
30⅝	21	Braun En .32	26	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+⅜
41⅞	11	Breeze .60g	20	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅝
20½	11½	BrAmTr .51g	2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
23½	11¾	Brit Pet .47g	536	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	
		Br Pet fn.47g	2	12½	12½	11⅞	11⅞	
37¼	18⅛	Bro Dart Ind	193	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
10⅛	5	Brody Stg .16	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+⅛
30⅝	13	BrkPerk .20a	12	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
23	18⅝	BrwnFA .40b	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
23¼	17½	BrwnFB .40b	12	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	—¼
6⅝	5⅞	BrownF pf.40	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+½
10⅝	7	BTU Eng .28	40	9¾	10⅛	9¾	9¾	—¼
26⅛	11⅞	Buellind .10d	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
26⅛	16¼	Bundy Corp 1	22	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
48⅞	34¼	Burns WJ .60	14	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	—1⅝
7¾	3⅝	Burr JP .05g	21	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	
46¼	13⅝	Butlr Av .20b	6	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
32⅞	18⅛	Buttes Gs Oil	72	18⅝	19	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
21⅞	9⅝	Byers .30a	7	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
		C						
26½	8¼	Cablecom Gn	119	23¾	25½	23¾	24	
23	13⅝	Caldor .94f	19	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
14	7⅞	Campbl Chib	152	13⅝	13¼	13	13	—⅜
37½	18¼	Calcomp	49	27	27⅜	26½	26⅞	—⅛
23½	9⅝	CampbM .30	7	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
10⅞	4¼	CdnExp G&O	306	4 5-16	4 7-16	4⅛	4⅛	—¼
25½	9⅝	Cdn Gridoil	27	9¼	9½	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
25⅞	9 9-16	Cdn Homestd	71	13¼	13⅝	13	13	—¼
34⅞	23⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	2	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	—½
21⅝	12	Cdn Javelin	50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	—½
9⅞	4¼	Cdn Marconi	19	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
64⅞	24⅝	Cdn Sup Oil	42	26	26	25½	25½	—1
19¼	8	Canaveri .50f	59	7	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
21½	5⅝	Canoga Ind	39	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	—⅜
56¼	29	Cap Ind .48g	33	50	50	49½	49½	—½
19⅛	13¼	CapitolPd .15	8	14¾	15	14¾	14⅞	+⅛
51	29⅝	Career Acad	53	48	48⅝	47⅞	48⅝	+½
24⅞	7⅝	Carassa .30g	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
81½	64⅝	Caro PL pf 5	z210	66	66½	65¾	66	
16⅝	5⅜	Castleton Ind	72	6	6¼	5	5⅞	+⅛
35⅝	16½	Cavitron Cp	18	16½	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅜
16⅞	4⅝	CBK Agron	33	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
26⅞	11	Cello Craft	47	12¼	13⅛	12¼	12¾	+⅜
55	45⅛	CenMe pf3.50	z80	47	47	45⅛	45⅛	—⅞
66	50	CenP&L pf 4	250	51½	51½	51½	51½	+1
28¾	19⅛	CentSec 5.45g	10	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
27¼	16¼	Centry El .60	5	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
14¾	5	Century Geo	26	5⅛	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	—¼
15	8¼	Centryind .24	3	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
16	8⅝	Certified Cp	11	9	9¾	9	9¾	+⅝
24¾	14	ChadMil .05g	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
38½	18⅝	ChampH .16a	53	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22¾	—¼
14⅞	12	Chatt Gas .64	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
27⅞	13	Chelsea .24	43	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	13	—¼
27¼	19⅞	Cherry Burr	6	23¼	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
25¾	10⅛	Christian Oil	123	19⅝	20⅛	19	19¾	+½
17	7¼	Cinerama	87	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
27	17¾	Circle K .40	19	26½	26¾	26½	26¾	
66½	38	CircuitF 1.59f	17	50¼	51	50¼	51	+¾
26½	12½	Citizens F .32	10	12⅞	12⅞	11¾	11⅞	—⅛
16	9¼	CityGsFla .50	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
12¼	5⅛	ClarkCbl .05g	10	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
15⅛	6¾	Clarostat	23	7⅛	7¼	6¾	6¾	—¼
25¼	8⅛	Clary Corp	44	8⅛	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
23⅝	9¾	Clopay .82f	12	10	10	10	10	
69⅞	37⅛	CMI Corp	27	37⅛	37¼	36½	36¾	—½
22⅞	7¼	Coburn .30	69	7¼	7½	7⅛	7¼	—¼
36¾	22	Coff Mat .60	12	25½	26	25⅛	26	+⅝
11⅝	7⅝	CohuElec .15	19	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
14½	10¼	Cole Drug .25	10	10½	10½	10	10	—¼
45½	30⅞	Cole Natl .44	8	34⅛	34⅛	34	34⅛	
48	26⅛	Colecoind .16	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—¼
23½	22⅞	Colecoind wt	1	23	23	23	23	

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13⅝	6⅞	Colon Snd .30	16	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+¼
46½	27⅛	Cominco 1.40	25	27¾	28	27¾	28	
24½	15¾	ComiMtl .60b	31	17¾	18⅞	17¾	18½	+½
38⅝	22⅛	Comodor .02g	263	22¼	22¼	19¾	20¼	—2
30	21	ComPSv 1.40	1	22	22	22	22	—⅛
39⅝	12¼	CompoInd .3	16	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	—¾
35	15¼	CompDes .70	20	15	15	14¾	14¼	—1
14	5½	CompuDyne	90	6¼	6⅝	6	6	—½
21⅞	9½	Comput Appl	40	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10½	—⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Comput Eq	67	12⅝	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	—⅜
17⅞	6⅛	Comput Instr	8	7½	7½	7¼	7⅜	—⅜
25	7¾	Comput Inv	7	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	—⅛
34⅞	10	Comput Leas	66	18⅝	18½	17⅞	18¼	+⅜
33⅝	14¼	Computest	26	25⅝	26¼	25¼	25¼	—⅜
72¾	37	Comp Softw	30	62⅝	63¾	61¾	61¾	—⅝
35	11½	Conchem .70	16	11¼	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
21	14⅛	ConcrdF .40d	14	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	—½
35⅞	21¼	Condec Corp	32	23⅛	23⅛	22	22	—1⅛
34⅝	13½	Conductron	9	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
12¼	3	Connelly Con	27	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	
23¼	11⅝	Connrex .55	1	11½	11½	11½	11½	—⅛
25¼	13¼	Conroy Inc	15	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
7½	2 11-16	Con Cdn Far	31	2⅛	2¼	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
26⅝	7¾	Con Nat Sh A	7	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
39	18⅛	Con Oil Gas	114	18½	18¾	18	18	—¾
21⅛	13	Con Refining	11	17½	17½	17¼	17⅛	—¼
27¼	13¾	ConsltDes .40	5	14	14	14	14	+¼
83⅝	28½	Cont Conn .50	14	28	28¼	27½	27½	—1
7⅞	2⅝	Cont Mater	94	2½	2½	2⅜	2½	
14¼	10⅛	Cook Elec .30	14	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
20⅝	8⅞	Cook Ind	19	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
34¼	20	CookPtV 1.40	8	20	20	19½	19½	—½
17⅞	9⅝	Coopr Jar .50	9	12⅛	12⅛	11½	11⅝	—½
46⅝	16⅛	Coro Inc	8	38½	38½	38	38	
22⅛	19¾	Corr Blck .66	1	20	20	20	20	+¼
20⅝	7	Cosmodyne	49	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9¾	+⅛
24	13½	Craig Corp	137	13⅞	14⅝	13⅞	14	+¼
40⅛	23⅞	Creole P 2.60	65	24	24½	24	24½	+⅜
19¼	4¾	Crestmont	64	4¾	5⅛	4½	4½	—¼
32	23⅝	Crompln 1.40	5	25⅛	25⅛	24¾	24¾	—⅜
39⅞	22⅛	CwnCPet .70f	4	22⅛	22⅛	22½	22½	
36¼	16⅝	Cubic Corp	67	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—½
18¼	7	Curtis Maths	7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
32½	20½	Cutter A .44	47	26⅛	26½	26¼	26¼	—⅛
31	19½	Cutter B .44	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¼
		D						
10½	7¾	Daitch .30g	x26	8⅝	8½	8¼	8½	+¼
67⅝	49	Damon Corp	89	61¼	61¼	58⅛	58½	—3
19¾	7¾	DamonCr .40	4	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
25½	18⅛	Danlelin .24g	5	18½	18½	18½	18½	
10½	4	Daryl Indus	13	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
17¼	7½	Data Cont	21	11⅜	12	11⅜	11¾	
60¼	23⅝	Data Process	60	29⅜	29⅞	28½	28½	—1⅛
27⅞	12⅝	DataProd Cp	340	22¼	22	21¾	22⅛	+
23⅞	11⅛	Day Min .15g	16	11⅜	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	—
46⅝	27⅝	Daylininc .40	97	34¼	35⅝	34	35⅝	+
21¾	10½	Daylininc wt	51	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13½	+
5½	1⅞	DC Tran A	10	1⅞	2¼	1	2¼	+
52¼	22¼	Dearborn Cp	21	24¼	24¼	23½	23½	—¾
19¼	8⅛	DeJurAm .30	5	8½	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
18¾	12¾	Del Labs	9	14	14⅛	13¾	14	—⅛
74⅝	40⅝	Deltona Corp	88	57	58⅝	57	58	+⅜
9¾	4¾	Deltown Fds	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
35½	26	Depositors 1	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
37⅝	19½	DeroRsch Dv	57	24⅛	25⅛	23⅞	24⅞	+⅛
65½	39	Deseret Ph	19	53	53¾	52	53¾	+¼
14⅝	6⅞	Detecto Sk .25	8	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝	—
102¼	54½	Digital Equip	169	91⅝	92½	89¼	89⅜	—2¾
17¼	10⅛	DillardD .20g	10	11¾	12	11⅝	11¾	
12¾	5	Diodes Inc	28	5½	5⅞	5⅜	5½	—
4½	2½	Dist Ltd .14g	2	2½	2½	2½	2½	—
24¼	11	Diversey .50	5	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	—⅜
34½	15⅞	Dixilyn Corp	109	17⅞	19⅛	17¾	18⅝	+⅞
36	18¼	DMH Corp	207	19½	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—½
104¼	57½	Dome Petrol	39	77⅞	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	+⅞
16¾	11⅛	Domtar .60	19	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
28	17⅝	Dorsey .10	81	20¼	21¾	20¼	21¼	+¾
13⅝	8⅛	DPA Inc	54	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
18	9⅛	Driver Harr	4	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
30	12	Drug Fair .40	36	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27½	
7⅝	3¾	Dunlop .19g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10¾	3⅝	Duraloy Co	2	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
17	9⅛	Dur Test .25b	26	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
19½	7½	Dynalectrn	108	7½	8	7½	7½	
		E						
21⅞	10½	Eagle Clo .25	7	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼	+⅛
25¼	15¼	E Scheib .64	30	22¼	22⅝	21¾	21¾	—⅝
14¾	8½	Earth Resrcs	27	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12⅝	—⅛
32½	24	East Co 1.40	3	24	24	23¾	23¾	—⅛
17½	5½	Eastn Frt W	11	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
14¼	6	EazorEx .37p	12	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅛
22¾	10¾	Eckmar Cp	30	13⅝	13¼	12¾	12¾	—1
37⅞	22	ECL Ind 1b	13	25¼	25¾	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
28¾	13	Ecologic Sci	191	24⅝	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	—⅛
40⅞	17	Edo Corp .40	16	17¾	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
38⅝	20¾	Ehrench Pho	35	25¼	25½	25	25¼	—⅛
19⅝	7⅜	Elco Corp	34	9¼	9¼	8⅝	9	—⅛
56¼	10	Elcor Che m	20	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	
22¼	6½	Elect Assist	67	6⅝	6⅞	6⅛	6¾	+⅛
38¼	8½	Elect Comp	28	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	—⅛
28⅝	10	El Eng 1.25f	6	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+½
37	9⅞	Elect Resrch	26	9¾	10	9⅝	9¾	—⅛
19⅝	9½	Electron .52	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
35¼	15	Electsp 1.31f	23	16¼	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Elgin Nat wt	29	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
23⅝	6½	El Tronics	89	6¾	8⅝	6¾	8¼	+1⅝
16⅝	5⅛	Emenee Cp	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
22⅝	17¾	Emery In .30	3	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅜
36	18¼	EmpFin 1.26f	27	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19½	+½
23⅞	14½	Epko Sh .80a	5	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—½
8⅞	4⅛	Equit Cp .05b	150	4¼	4¼	4	4	—¼
81⅝	47⅞	EquitFd 1.26f	132	58¼	59½	57⅞	59	+¾

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
10¼	6⅛	ErnstEC .40d	17	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
25⅝	9⅝	Ero Indust	27	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
30	13⅝	Esgro Inc	6	21⅞	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	—⅜
14	10	Espey Mfg	10	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅜
38¼	19	Esq Rad El	58	31¼	31⅞	31¼	31⅝	
9⅝	4¾	Essex Ch .12f	21	4⅞	5	4⅝	5	
12⅝	3⅝	Ets-Hokin Cp	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅜
13⅝	7⅝	Evans Ar Ind	11	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—½
32⅝	18⅝	Execution .30	17	26⅝	27¼	26⅝	27	—⅛
13½	7⅝	Exquis Form	31	7⅞	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
39⅝	18	Extendcare	43	32⅝	33⅛	32¼	32⅝	—⅛
		F						
18¾	9½	Fab Indust	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+¼
12⅛	6½	Fabien .40b	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	7¾	Fabrics Natl	18	9⅝	9⅝	9	9¼	—⅜
30	7⅜	FairNob .16b	39	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
13⅛	5⅛	Fairmnt .12g	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
25⅛	9⅝	Falcon Sbd	37	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
15⅛	7⅝	FamRecd .60	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
35⅛	22	Fanny F .90g	3	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	—⅜
12½	4½	Fed Resrces	133	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
22	10¼	Federals Inc	70	11	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+½
29⅛	16½	FedMart .40b	7	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
23½	11½	Felmont Oil	30	11⅛	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	—¼
16⅝	9	Fibrebord wt	48	9⅝	9⅞	9	9¼	—½
19⅝	5⅝	Field Plastic	13	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
38⅝	17	Filmway .20d	33	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—⅜
18⅛	11	FlirDyn .01g	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
30½	18½	FinCpSB .20b	17	18⅝	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	—⅜
18⅝	12	FiniGenl .24b	20	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	13	—¼
13⅞	4	FirstNtl Real	37	4¼	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
11	2½	Fst N RI wt	12	2½	2⅝	2⅛	2½	—⅛
23¾	13⅝	FstSLSh .10g	15	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+½
22⅝	13⅞	FischPrt .63f	61	20	20⅝	20	20⅝	+½
23⅞	14⅝	Fishman .40b	7	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛	—⅜
37⅛	28½	Fleet Ent .16	185	28	28½	27½	27¾	—⅞
14⅝	5	Fla Capital	24	5	5	4½	4½	—½
17⅞	13¼	Flowers In A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15⅝	7⅞	Fluke J .41f	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
33⅛	13¾	Foodrama .30	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	
69⅞	47½	Ford Can 2	z250	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+¼
36⅛	20¾	Forest Cit .25	11	21	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
25⅛	12⅝	ForestLb .37f	25	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
90⅞	46⅛	Four Seasons	156	78⅞	81	78⅝	79	
46⅛	32	FranklMt .10	32	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅛
12½	8⅛	FranklR .64g	33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
32⅝	20	FranksNu .60	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
37⅞	17⅛	Fresnillo .80g	23	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	—¾
12⅝	6	Friend Frost	3	6	6	6	6	
24⅝	13½	Frier Ind .30	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
17⅛	6⅛	Frontier Air	35	6⅛	6⅞	6½	6⅝	
11⅝	3⅞	Front Air wt	2	4	4	4	4	+⅛
		G						
36⅛	14⅛	Gabriel .69f	22	15¼	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	
43½	10⅞	GaranInc .36	21	13	13½	12⅝	13	—¼
26⅝	9	Garland .60	57	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
23⅝	11⅞	GateSpGd .20	28	11¾	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
18⅝	9⅝	GeyldNat .30	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
39½	21⅝	GCA Cp .71f	7	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
18⅝	10⅛	Gearhart .24	8	14	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
12¾	3⅝	Gen Alloys	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
18⅞	12¼	Gen Battery	110	18	18	17¼	17⅝	—¼
13	7	Gen Build	13	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
46½	27½	G Cinema .32	38	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	—⅛
23¾	13⅝	G Employ .24	29	22	23	22	23	+1
34¾	10⅛	Gen Interior	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+⅛
13	6	Gen Plywood	34	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
51¾	31⅝	Genge Ind	25	48⅛	49½	47¾	47¾	—½
12¾	4⅞	Genisco Tech	33	5	5	4⅝	4⅞	—⅛
37¾	20¼	GerberSc Ins	21	30¾	32	30¾	32	+1
17¾	4½	GF Indust	64	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
24⅛	22¼	Giant Fds .50	110	21⅝	21⅝	21	21	—1¼
17⅛	7 5-16	Giant Yel .40	77	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—5-16
23⅝	7½	GilbrtCo .10b	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
46½	20⅝	Gilbert Flexi	42	29⅛	30	29⅛	29⅞	+⅜
27⅝	14¼	GL Ind .91f	5	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—¼
20½	9⅛	Gladding	16	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—⅜
23⅝	8⅝	Glasrock Prd	38	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
20	11¾	GlenGer .50a	16	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
20¾	14⅝	GlenDisB .40	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10⅞	4	Glockin Wm	2	5	5	5	5	—⅛
15⅞	8½	Goldblatt .36	7	8⅞	9	8⅝	8¾	—¼
12¼	3¾	Goldfield	353	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	+⅛
20½	11½	Goodway	5	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	
12½	9	Gorinsinc .50	32	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	
12¼	7½	Gould wt	25	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
17⅞	5½	Granger As	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
45½	16⅝	GranMgt .74f	51	20½	20⅞	19¼	19½	—1⅛
18¾	7½	Gray Mfg	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½	—⅜
8⅞	3⅝	Gt Am Ind	123	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
13⅝	5	Gt Basn Pet	100	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
16½	10⅛	GtLak Chem	25	13⅛	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
13½	6¼	GtLakRe .38f	1	6	6	6	6	—⅛
44⅜	33	Greenm .09d	5	37¼	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	—⅛
32⅝	10¾	Greer Hyd 1g	14	10	10	9¾	9¾	—½
28⅝	12	Greyh C .20g	72	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	—⅜
33⅞	23¾	GrocStr 1.40a	z175	24¾	25½	24¼	25½	+1¾
20⅛	9⅝	Grow Ch .32b	13	10⅛	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
12⅞	6	Gruen In .10d	25	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
10½	4	GSC Enterpr	87	4	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
10⅛	4⅝	GTI Corp	33	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
48⅝	26½	Guardian Ind	7	40¾	40¾	40	40	—⅜
44½	22¼	Guerdon Ind	108	22¼	23	22⅛	22⅝	—⅜
26½	14¼	Gulf Can .60	38	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
11½	4⅝	Gulf St Land	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	5¼	Gulf Wind wt	150	5⅝	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅜
		H						
38⅞	11⅝	HB Amer	347	25⅛	26½	24⅞	25¼	—¼
26⅝	13⅛	Hells Motor 1	10	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
19⅝	13⅛	HamilCos .60	10	13⅞	13¼	12½	12½	—⅞
8⅞	5⅛	Hampt Sh .32	18	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
38⅝	17¾	Harnischfr 1	16	17⅞	17⅞	17	17½	—¼
16⅞	9¾	HartAlfrd .40	9	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	—⅛
30⅞	18⅝	Hartfld Zody	27	23	23	23	23	
40½	11⅝	Harvard Ind	18	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
34	26½	Harvin pfA 2	2	28	28	27¾	27¾	—1½
25¼	9¼	HarveyGr .12	64	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Harvey St .24	3	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+⅜
13	7¼	Hastings .40	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Head Ski Co	49	13⅞	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
31⅝	25⅛	Hecks A .20	5	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	
13⅞	4¼	Helnicke Inst	220	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	11½	—⅝
73⅝	44⅝	HelenaR 1.52	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	—⅜
81½	63	Heller pf 5.50	z30	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	—1
14½	8¼	Her Mal .48g	9	9	9½	9	9	
33½	9¾	HI G Inc .52f	13	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾	—½
29⅝	19	Higbie Mf .80	7	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
105	58⅞	HiltonHot wt	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—⅛
8½	3½	Hofm Indust	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
39	25½	Hollingr 1.40	3	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+⅛
8¼	2½	Holly Corp	79	2⅝	2¾	2½	2⅝	
40	23½	Holoptin 1.20	4	23½	23½	23	23	—⅜
84½	25	HomeO A .50	162	26¼	26⅜	25⅝	26	—¼
87	24⅝	HomeO B .50	15	25⅛	26½	25¼	25¼	—⅜
47¼	30⅝	Hormel 1.40	2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
49½	22⅝	Horn Hardrt	5	23	23	22½	22½	—⅝
86	57	Horn&H pf 5	z10	56	56	56	56	—1
19⅞	12⅝	Hoskins .80a	15	12¼	12¾	12½	12½	—¼
17¼	13½	Host Enterpr	74	17¾	18	17	17⅝	+¼
28⅝	18⅝	House Fabric	3	26¼	26¼	26	26	—½
33½	21⅝	House Vis .44	15	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	—¼
32½	27¼	Hubbell B .96	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
49¼	41½	Hubbel pf1.75	1	44½	44½	44½	44½	
54⅝	45	Hud&Man A	5	46	46	46	46	+⅛
31¾	18	Hudson Leas	208	29¾	31	29⅝	30½	+1
34⅝	10⅝	Huffman .60	33	10½	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
39⅛	27½	HuntCh A .24	32	38⅛	38⅛	37½	37⅝	—⅛
28⅝	10⅝	Husky Oil .30	106	10⅝	11	10¼	10¼	—⅝
39⅝	26⅝	Huyck Cp .40	21	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	
15⅝	6	Hyton Mfg	20	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	Hydromat	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19¼	8½	Hydrometl	32	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
68	22	Hygrad Food	31	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅝	—⅛
50¼	38½	HygrdFd pf 4	3	45½	45½	45	45	
		I						
42⅝	31	Ideal Toy Cp	11	38	38½	38	38½	+¼
29⅝	14⅝	IRC Inc	20	20½	20½	20	20	—⅜
16¼	7¾	IMC Magnet	27	8	8⅛	8	8	
16⅞	10	ImocoG 1.18f	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
23½	14⅝	Imp Oil .50a	109	15	15⅛	15	15	
26	9	Indian Hd wt	15	9⅛	9¼	8¾	8¾	—¼
66	53	IndpisPL pf 4	z20	53	53	53	53	
9¼	3⅜	Ind El Hard	14	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
27⅝	9⅝	InflightP .33f	19	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14¼	—¼
17¾	7½	InlandCr .40f	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	—¼
19⅞	13⅝	Instron Corp	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39¾	15¼	Instr Sys .75f	47	16⅝	17	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
48⅝	23½	Int Ch Nuclr	97	45¼	45⅝	44½	45½	—½
34¼	8⅝	Int Controls	42	12⅝	12½	11¾	11⅞	—½
7¼	3⅛	Int Cont A wt	30	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
25½	24⅝	IntProtein .10	17	24⅝	24½	24	24¼	—⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Int Stretch	38	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
35	11⅛	Interstate Un	44	12¾	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅜
38⅝	26	Intersyst .5	7	26	26¼	26	26	
58⅝	31⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	21	34⅝	34⅝	34	34	—⅜
14⅝	8¼	InvDiv B .45	5	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
47	17¼	InvFund .60b	18	19¼	19½	18¾	18¾	—⅜
10⅛	4⅞	Inv Roy .14a	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅝	10⅛	Iroquois .47f	63	10⅝	10⅝	9½	10¼	
22⅝	8½	Irvin Ind .46f	17	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—⅛
18⅝	6¼	ISC Ind .37p	8	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅜
37⅞	14¼	ITEL Corp	1122	33⅝	34¼	30⅞	31¼	—3⅝
15⅝	5¼	ITI Corp	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
		J-K						
16⅝	5¾	Jaclyn .20g	16	5¾	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
22⅞	15	Jameswy .38f	5	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
32⅞	14¾	Jeannette Gl	18	28	28½	27½	27½	—¾
34⅝	9¼	JeffLPet .30p	31	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	+¼
28⅝	19¼	Jeffersn Strs	5	24	24	24	24	
26⅝	11	Jervis 1.20f	x28	10⅝	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
10⅝	3½	Jetronic Ind	39	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	JonesLau Ind	12	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	—¼
19¾	8⅝	Jupiter Cp	35	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	—⅛
26⅝	16⅛	Kaiser In .40f	50	18⅝	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	—⅜
12½	5⅝	Kalvex .12f	46	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
54½	21⅝	Kane Miller	40	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞	
28½	17	Kaneb PL .70	17	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	—½
72½	60¼	Kn GE pf4.50	z50	61	61	61	61	—¾
44⅝	19	KatzDrug .50	22	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
25½	14½	Kauf Brd wt	40	24	24	23½	23⅝	—⅜
22½	10	Kavanau .60	16	10¼	10½	10	10	—¼
14⅝	6	KayJwly .37r	10	7¼	7¼	7	7	—⅜
32⅝	22¼	KentonCp .32	10	21⅞	21⅞	21	21	—1⅛
33½	16⅝	Ketchm .30b	10	19¾	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
40½	19⅛	Kewane .50b	20	19⅞	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+⅛
68¾	34¼	Kewanee pf 2	3	37½	38	37½	38	+⅜
17⅝	6	Key Co .20g	25	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾	—½
17⅝	9½	Keyst Ind .60	7	9½	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Kilembe .75g	13	8	8⅛	7⅝	8	—¼
11¾	3½	Kin Ark Corp	87	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
19⅝	10⅝	King Radio	11	10⅝	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17⅞	7⅛	Kingsford .2	831	12	12⅛	11⅝	12	—⅛
45	25	KingsLaf 1.44	8	26½	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+¼
10½	4⅝	Kinny ptC .05	60	8⅞	9	8⅝	8¾	—⅛
34⅞	17½	Kirby Ind .30	5	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
23	7¼	Kleer Vu	19	8½	8½	7⅞	7⅞	—1
37⅝	12¼	Kleinert	29	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
34⅝	16⅝	Klitklok .50	3	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—¼
27⅝	19⅛	KnottHotl .60	12	19⅝	20¼	19¾	19¾	
41⅝	27	Kollmogn .40	5	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	—¼
43⅝	23⅝	Kysorin .40a	11	27½	27½	27¼	27½	—⅛
		L						
11	5⅛	LaBarge Inc	27	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
37¼	23½	Lafay Radio	5	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
23¾	10⅝	Laiglon	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
9½	2⅝	Lake Shore	24	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	
36½	27	LaMaur .36	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—½
13⅝	4⅛	Langley Cp	18	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
20⅝	11¼	LaPoint .20a	13	15	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
27	9⅝	Leader Int	3	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	—½

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
32	9¼	Leas Data wt	292	11¾	11⅞	11½		
29⅝	9¾	LeaNatl 3.12f	78	10	10½	10		
25⅛	14¼	Leh Press .56	2	16	16	16		
28⅞	15½	LeighPr .36g	7	19⅝	19½	19¼		
32¾	31	LeisureTec n	74	32½	33¼	31¾		
58¼	43	Lenox Inc 1	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛		
33⅝	19½	LernerSt .55g	24	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝		
19⅝	10⅛	LernerStr wt	14	17¼	17¼	17⅛		
25⅝	13¼	LeslieFa .40b	19	16⅞	17¼	16⅞		
57½	17½	Lev Twn .30p	93	18	18¼	17½		
49⅝	25½	Levitz Furn	93	47⅜	47⅝	46½		
29¼	11⅛	Lib.Fab 1.35f	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
20⅜	11¾	Liberty Leas	10	12⅝	13	12⅝		
35⅞	11¼	LilliAnn 1.54f	3	12¼	12¼	11⅞		
30¼	10⅝	Lily Lynn A	7	10⅝	11¼	10⅝		
41⅝	7⅛	Ling-TVgt wt	707	7⅛	7¼	6		
20⅝	6	Locke Mfg	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
18½	7⅛	Lockwod KB	7	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛		
8½	3	LodgeSh .05g	53	3	3⅛	3		
23⅝	15⅞	Loehman .32	10	18½	18½	18		
39	9⅝	Loews Th wt	115	14⅝	15	14⅝		
15⅝	6½	Logistics Ind	9	7	7⅛	6⅝		
51⅝	32⅞	Long Witt .20	7	46¾	47	46¾		
11⅝	3	Louis Sherry	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛		
33⅝	22⅞	La Gas Svc 1	3	22½	22½	22½		
9¾	6⅛	LSB Ind	19	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞		
42¾	13	LTV Aero .80	166	13⅝	13⅞	13		
26	6⅝	LTV Aero wt	28	6¾	6⅞	6¾		
20⅛	5	LTVElec .37p	55	5⅛	5⅛	5		
15⅛	4⅝	LTVLing .15p	20	4⅝	4⅝	4¼		
7⅞	2⅝	LTV Ling wt	42	2	2⅛	1⅞		
16⅜	7	LTVLin pf.80	22	7	7	6⅝		
32¾	12	Lundy Elec	17	14	14¼	13½		
11⅝	4¾	Lynch Corp	16	5	5	4⅞		
		M						
10	3⅞	Macoid .10p	5	3⅞	3⅞	3¾		
33⅛	8	Macrod Chat	86	8	8¼	8		
11½	4	Magna Oil	23	4	4	3¾		
14⅝	6¼	Mallory Ran	44	6⅝	6½	6⅛		
24¼	17	MamMart .28	1	18¼	18¼	18¼		
34	13¼	Magmt Data	8	21⅞	21⅞	21		
		MangelS n.30	2	13½	13⅝	13½		
44½	23¾	Mangood .60	5	23½	23½	23		
33½	19¼	Mangurian	24	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞		
24	14	Mansf TR .50	24	15⅞	16¼	15⅞		
33¾	17¾	Marlnduq .92	73	27¼	28	27¼		
30	7¾	Marlene .20	41	8	8	7⅝		
49⅞	22¾	MarleyCo .40	9	36¾	37	36⅞		
82½	13¼	Marshall Ind	89	43⅞	45	43⅛		
29¼	15¼	MasldSon .40	10	15⅝	16	15¾		
45	30½	MaulBros .20	17	37⅝	37¾	37⅝		
26⅞	15¼	Mauleind .50	2	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞		
16¼	7½	McCrory wt	16	7¼	7⅜	7⅛		
16¼	7⅛	McCror wt n	87	7¼	7⅝	7¼		
67	29⅝	McCull Oil 2f	111	35	35½	35		
18½	13⅛	McDonch .30	21	13⅛	13¼	13		
27⅝	16⅛	Means FW 1	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛		
15	5¾	MadcoJwly A	14	5¾	5¾	5½		
31	13¾	MEM Co .72	28	15¼	17	15¼		
48	10½	Menasco .73f	27	10¾	10¾	10½		
25¼	16⅞	Merle N .20g	4	24¾	24¾	24½		
6¼	2 11-16	Merrill Isl	71	2⅞	3	2 13-16		
14¾	9	MichChm .20	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
8⅝	7⅜	Mich Genl	36	7¾	7⅞	7⅝		
11¼	5⅜	Mich Sug .10	6	5½	5⅝	5½		
4⅛	3½	Mich Sg pf.24	1	3½	3½	3½		
36⅝	15¼	Microwave	87	24½	25	24½		
25⅞	13¾	Midland .60	x23	13¾	14	13¾		
18⅜	8½	MidwFinl .20	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
75⅛	17⅝	Milgo Elect	576	69	71	67		
22⅞	12⅛	MillrWohl .30	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝		
52½	34	Mill W pf2.25	z100	33	33	33		
20¾	12⅝	MillOnyx .64f	23	16⅝	17¼	16⅝		
16½	6⅝	MiloElec .05p	5	7¾	7⅞	7½		
35	20¼	Milton Roy	10	34½	34½	34		
38⅝	29⅝	Mirro Al 1.80	1	29¾	29¾	29¾		
31½	21	MoBeef Pkrs	17	25⅞	26⅝	25⅞		
17⅝	7	MoKanTex ct	21	6⅞	6⅞	6½		
22⅝	7¾	Mite Corp	91	11	11	10½		
29	16⅝	Mobile Home	26	18½	18½	18		
13⅝	6	Mohawk Airl	64	6	6⅛	6		
89⅝	59¾	Mohwk Data	348	74½	74¾	73½		
12⅞	6¼	Molybd Can	7	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞		
42½	25⅛	Molybd 1.96f	73	31¾	32	31¼		
49	39⅝	Molyb pf2.50	3	42½	42½	42		
74½	60¾	Mon pf B4.80	z30	60½	60½	60½		
69	62¼	Mon pf C4.50	210	62	62	62		
15	6⅞	Moog Inc	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞		
70	36¼	Morse El Pd	8	38	38⅝	38		
23⅝	18⅝	MorseElP wt	4	19⅝	19⅞	19		
18	10¼	MortonSh .32	9	11	11⅛	10⅝		
12⅞	9⅝	MottsSMk .16	103	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝		
31¼	14	Mouldings	93	14⅝	15	14		
28¾	18⅝	Mt Vern 1.50	2	18¾	18¾	18¾		
30	16⅞	Mov Star .50	6	20¾	21	20⅝		
14	6	Movielab	5	6½	6½	6½		
22⅝	7½	MPO Vid .74f	10	7½	7⅞	7½		
29⅝	10½	MultiAm .72f	13	10⅝	11⅛	10½		
10⅝	4	Muter Co	21	4	4	4		
22	11⅛	MWA Co .80	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝		
		N						
18¾	8	Napco .86f	29	8⅛	8⅜	8		
15⅝	7¼	Narda Micro	13	7½	7½	7½		
12⅝	6¾	Nat Alfalfa	15	8⅝	8⅝	8		
9¾	4½	NatBellH .25f	44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
40¼	16½	N Caskt .15g	z900	16	16⅝	16		
34¼	9	Nat Gen wt	68	10⅝	10½	10⅛		
20¼	4⅝	Nat Gen wt n	210	5¾	5⅞	5⅝		
17⅞	8¼	NatHlth Ent	137	14⅛	14½	14		
15	3⅝	Nat Ind wt	93	3¼	3⅜	3⅛		
3⅞	3	Natind wt wi	41	3¼	3⅜	3		
16	5¼	Nat Radio Co	31	5¼	5⅜	5⅛		
24⅝	12¾	N Realty .80	2	15¼	15¼	15		
39¼	21⅛	Nat Systems	24	28⅝	29¼	28⅝		
12	5	NBO Ind	21	5¼	5⅜	5⅛		

(Continued on next page.)

New Issue

This Advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

December 18, 1969

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

DM 100,000,000.—

8% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1969

Offering price: 96%

Interest: *8% p. a.; June/December*

Redemption: On December 1 of each of the years 1972 through 1979 in 8 equal annual instalments of DM 12,500,000.— each through a Redemption Fund or through drawings by lot at par.

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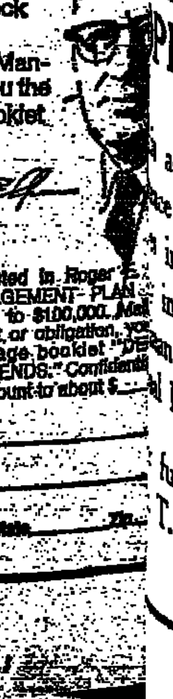
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صورة عن الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
...dham .20	21	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
...ner .05g	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
...y Don	16	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
...ileLe .20	14	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
...lucir .30	6	17	17	16¾	17	
...ampB .40	11	11	11	11	11	— ⅛
...ridria Mn	285	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
...Max&Ar	16	12¼	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅛
...Park Mn	59	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
...Process	30	64	66¼	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅛
...Time .403	21	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	
...FrSv .30	44	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ¼
...S Indust	12	15	15	14½	14½	— ¼
...f So Ry	14	14	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
...Mtg .82g	22	21¾	22⅛	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
...Am Roy	25	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
...mSug .80	15	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
...Cdn Oil	153	6½	6 11-16	6¼	6¼	— ¼
...ast Airlin	31	6⅛	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ⅛
...al Ind wt	25	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
...o Cp .80	11	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅞
...lear Am	78	3⅞	4	3¾	3¾	
...lear Data	29	31⅛	31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	
...ronics II	122	12¼	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
O						
...hore Co	10	32¼	32¾	32¾	32¾	
...Brass 2	6	38¼	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	
...Corp .60	26	24⅞	24⅞	25	25	—1⅛
...nile .75p	20	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
...nite wt	23	3⅛	4	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
...Town	13	3⅛	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
...ing	54	23⅞	25	22⅞	23⅞	—2¼
...lep 15.30g	z250	103¼	103¼	102	102	—1⅞
...Inola .30	8	8⅞	8½	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
...nand Ind	60	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	
...illivan .50	14	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
...rhdDr .60	4	30¼	30¼	30⅜	30¼	— ¼
...rSec .71g	1	12	12	12	12	+ ¼
...ord Elec	27	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
...rdEl pf.56	z500	10	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
...dFst 1.63f	10	20½	20½	20	20	— ⅛
...rk Airline	53	5	5⅛	5	5	
P						
...F Indust	67	4¼	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
...Cst Prop	57	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
...E 6p 1.50	32	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
...E pf 1.37	28	18⅛	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅝
...E 5pf 1.25	1	16	16	16	16	
...ropf 1.25	5	15¾	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
...ropfA1.25	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
...4.80pf1.20	12	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
...4.50pf1.12	10	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
...Hold .60b	14	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
...old pf1.20	1	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
...Indus	44	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
...Lt pf4.75	z810	60¼	60½	59¼	58¼	—1¼
...Lt pf4.50	z340	57	57⅛	55	55	—2⅛
...Lt pf4.40	220	55	55	55	55	
...NwTel 1	38	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
...P&L pf 5	z200	59½	59½	59	59	—1
...sLoan .30	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
...SwAir wt	11	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
...ICp A .32	20	16	16	15	15	—1¼
...nsole .41f	26	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
...rmnt Pkg	9	12½	12¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅞
...rk Ch .30a	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
...rk Ele .61f	10	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
...rkian Hos	26	7½	9	7½	9	+1⅛
...rsons R/A	8	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
...PPap .36	5	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
...eCon .20g	37	5	5	4⅛	4½	— ½
...ab Gal .39f	37	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
...el Elder	42	18	18	17½	17½	— ⅝
...nn En .50a	9	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
...nobSh .40g	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
...ntron El	76	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
...Boys .84	3	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
...Pl Inc	85	40⅛	41	40½	40½	— ⅛
...rmaneer	94	32	32¼	31	31	—1½
...rrieStrs .90	8	55	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ¼
...hlLeD .67g	10	8	8	7⅞	8	
...illipScr .20	13	26½	26½	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅞
...oenixS .97f	110	6	6	5⅞	5½	— ⅜
...asecki Airc	9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
...ckwick Intl	40	51	51	49½	50½	—1½
...erce G .40	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
...oneer Plas	23	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
...onerSy .44f	71	11½	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
...tway .60b	20	37½	37⅛	37½	37½	
...WVTr .54	42	7	7	7	7	
...KL Co	43	9¼	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
...lant Ind	135	39	40¼	38¼	39¼	+ ⅝
...laza Group	25	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	
...uma Atwod	16	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
...y Gem .36f	5	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
...yRub A .25	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
...yRub B .25	3	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
...eumo Dyn	41	14⅛	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅝
...olarad El	67	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4½	
...oloron 1.55f	49	23⅞	24	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅝
...olychr 1.82f	6	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
...olymer .43f	2400	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
...otter Inst	64	34½	34⅞	33¾	34⅛	
...ow Can .44	10	11	11	11	11	+ ¼
...rairie Oil	11	16¼	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
...ratt Lamb 1	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
51	34	PrentHall .68	28	47	48½	47	48⅛	+1⅛
24½	12¼	PresRlt A .80	2	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
22⅞	11¼	PresRlt B .80	6	11½	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	
23⅝	13⅞	ProlerSt .45g	x14	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
12⅝	9½	Prov Gas .04	10	9½	9½	9	9	— ½
23¼	18½	Prud Rsrc 1a	51	29½	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
21½	20	PrudBldg .24	5	20	20	20	20	
22⅞	7⅛	PubcoPet .15	175	8¼	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
67½	54	PSColo pf4.25	z200	54¼	54⅝	54¼	54⅝	+ ⅜
128½	104	P Rico T pf 3	1	124½	124½	124½	124½	—4
18⅞	6⅛	Puritan Fash	10	7⅝	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PutnamsS .28	9	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
35¾	20⅛	Pyle Natl .60	4	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
17¾	8⅛	Pyroil Co .24	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		R						
35½	23⅛	Ramada .24	143	30⅛	31	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅞
13	4½	Ramer Ind	9	4¼	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅞	5⅛	Rapid Am wt	68	6½	6½	6¼	6⅜	
14	6⅞	Rath Pack	21	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
23⅜	9	RaymEng .36	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23	7	Reading Ind	19	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	17¾	Realinv 1.28a	3	17¼	18	17¾	18	
35	9⅞	ReallyE .25e	408	10⅜	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
34	9¼	Really E wt	5	9¾	9⅝	9½	9½	— ½
11⅛	4	REDM Corp	32	4	4⅛	4	4	
10⅞	3⅛	Reeves Ind	72	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
35½	12⅛	Reeves Telec	60	13½	14⅛	13½	14	
82⅛	30⅛	Reli Ins 2.23a	z1000	32	32	32	32	+ ½
24⅛	9¾	Remco Ind	13	12½	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
27⅞	14⅝	Rem Ar .80a	14	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
58⅛	31⅜	ResrchCtl .08	119	53⅛	56	52¼	54⅛	+ ½
20⅞	7⅛	Reserve OG	231	7⅝	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Resistflx .50b	8	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
61⅛	11⅛	ResortsIntl A	55	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
61	12⅝	ResortsIntl B	7	13	13⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
47⅛	16	Rest Asso .28	28	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	20⅛	Rex Noreco	6	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
13⅞	6⅛	RIC Intl Ind	28	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	9⅞	Richford Ind	29	10	10½	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
26	10⅛	Riker Maxsn	27	13⅞	14⅛	13⅜	13⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	Riker Mxn pf	4	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
29½	15	RioAlgom .40	9	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛	
33⅛	16½	Rite Aid .18	85	27⅜	27⅜	26⅞	27	— ⅛
13⅞	5	Riff Fin B .34	3	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	6⅛	Robintech	5	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	Roblin Ind A	21	7⅝	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
26¾	16⅛	Rockower .30	55	20⅝	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	16⅛	Rollins Intl	15	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3	Roll Roy .19g	29	3 1-16	3 1-16	3	3	—1-16
50⅞	23⅞	RoosoRac .80	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
12¼		Rosenau .20	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
61⅞	20⅞	RownDrt .20g	27	23½	24½	23½	24⅝	+ ⅞
25	8¼	Rowland Pd	9	8⅝	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
7⅜	3	Royal Amer	229	3	3⅛	2⅞	3	
21¼	7⅛	RoyBusn .45d	36	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indust	109	8	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
13½	4⅛	Russeks .12f	67	⅝	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	RussellA .02g	71	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
19⅛	8⅞	Russell M .50	12	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	
38⅞	24⅞	RustCraft .40	6	31	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
9	4	Ryersn Hay	19	4	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
		S-T						
25½	10	Safegurd Ind	22	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
33⅜	18⅝	StJhnTrk .90	4	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅛	SalemBr .10g	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .59g	3	5⅛	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
17½	13¼	SDiegoG pf 1	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
14¼	11⅛	S DieG pf.88	6	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
38	19⅞	San JRa 2.66f	8	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	SanitasS .10g	7	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
15⅞	5	Sargent Ind	29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅞	7½	Saturn Airwy	15	8⅛	8¼	7⅝	8	
40⅛	23½	SavAStop .32	27	37½	37¾	37⅜	37¾	+ ⅜
61	27½	Savin B Mch	59	54	55⅛	54	54⅞	+ ⅞
21⅜	13	Savoy Indust	49	13½	13⅞	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅝
108	51¼	Saxon Indust	183	104½	106	102	104¼	—1⅜
13¼	5¼	Sayre Fisher	17	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ¼
28⅝	14	Scam Instru	24	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
21⅞	15⅛	SchenultA .40	13	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	11	Schiller .16	6	11	11	11	11	
45½	33	Science Mgt	38	45½	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
17⅝	6	Scient Atlant	17	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
27⅛	12	Scope Indust	22	11⅞	12	11⅛	11⅜	— ½
39⅛	17	Scurry Rain	137	19¾	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅝	SbdAlMill .30	3	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18½	9⅛	Sea Containr	50	9⅞	9½	9	9	— ⅜
15½	7	SbdPlywd .10	6	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
15⅜	6⅛	Sealectro Cp	13	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
19	8⅝	Sears Ind .44	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19½	9¼	Season All	3	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
17½	10¼	Sec Mtg .31g	43	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	7	Seaman Bros	37	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	
23½	10⅞	SelasCorp .40	15	10⅞	11	10¾	10⅞	
27⅞	11⅛	Selig Latz .80	11	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	Sequoyah Ind	139	11	11½	10	10⅛	—1⅛
21⅞	12	Servisco .38	5	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	4⅞	Servo Corp	15	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	8⅝	Seton Co .45	9	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
14⅛	5⅛	Shaer Sh .36	13	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6	Shahmoon In	2	6	6	6	6	
10½	4⅛	Shatck Denn	25	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
19⅝	9½	Sheff Wat .50	3	10½	10½	10½	10½	
64	34⅝	Sherwod Med	7	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59⅝	
7⅛	2½	Sibonay Corp	231	2⅛	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19⅝	13	Sierra P Ind	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	13⅞	Sierracn .20p	16	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	SIFCO .50b	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	

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33⅛	11¼	Sigmatn .50d	17	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6	Silicon Tran	9	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	6	SimcoStrs .20	4	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
21⅝	11¾	Simkins .50	1	12	12	12	12	
29⅞	19⅝	Simplexin .25	8	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
35	21⅞	Simplex Wire	14	23⅛	23⅜	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
45	24⅝	SincVenOil 2	z300	25⅛	26¼	25¼	26¼	+1⅛
17⅝	9⅛	Sitkin SmRtg	7	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	21⅞	SkaggDrg .40	10	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
29⅝	10⅛	SlickCorp .32	182	19⅝	20⅛	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
41⅝	23⅜	Slick pfA 1.75	72	38⅛	39⅜	38⅛	38⅞	— ⅛
15	6⅛	SMD Ind .17	43	6½	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
47⅝	18⅛	Solitron .20	248	37⅛	38⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—1
47⅝	29⅛	Sonder Brdct	27	34	34	33	33	—1⅛
23⅞	18½	SoraPas .60b	1	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
37	16¾	Soundesign	48	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
32⅛	27⅝	SC Org pf1.40	x100	28	28	28	28	
23	18	SC 5.80pf 1.45	20	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
28	19⅞	SC 5.30pf 1.30	23	20⅛	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
19	15	SC 4.78pf 1.19	6	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	
17⅝	13⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	8	13⅞	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	SC 4.24pf 1.06	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
16⅝	12½	SC 4.08pf 1.02	2	13⅜	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Sou Real&Ut	11	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	31	SouRoy 1.20b	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ½
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	39	19⅛	20	19⅛	19⅛	
23⅛	15	Swn Inv .70	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	8	Specter .37p	4	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	Spectro .36	4	14	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅞
16⅝	3⅝	Spedcor Elec	44	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	9⅛	SpeedOP .36f	6	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28	16	Spencer Shoe	8	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	SSP Ind .20g	14	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	Std Alllan .40	7	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
95	78	St All pfA5.25	z25	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅞
15	9⅛	Std Containr	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	23	StdCoesa 1.30	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Std Drod .20a	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25	21½	StDred pf1.60	z50	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	4⅛	StdMetal .29f	27	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14	StdMot A .75	58	17½	18	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
10	8⅛	Std Pac Corp	18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
31⅝	21⅝	Std Prod 1.20	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26	Std Shrs 1.51f	39	26¼	26½	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
16½	11	Std Thomson	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	6	Stanley Avia	57	6⅛	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
6 1-16	1⅞	Stanrock Ur	139	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Stanwick Cp	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	16½	StapMach .80	9	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅞
12	7⅛	Stardust .40p	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅝	9⅛	Star Smkt .60	10	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
48⅛	25	Stalham Inst	20	45⅛	46	45	45⅛	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	SteelCan 1.20	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
25	11⅛	SteinHal .25b	27	11⅞	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22⅛	Stepan Ch .48	4	23⅛	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	8⅛	Sterl Electrn	43	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
11⅝	4⅝	SterPrec .25f	131	4⅞	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
49	32	Stern Met .50	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
31	22⅛	Sterneo A	6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	23	29	29	29	29	
45½	26	STP Cp .40a	16	37½	37½	36½	36½	—1
20⅝	6⅝	Struthr Wells	21	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
37⅝	11⅛	Stylon Corp	92	18	19⅞	18	18⅞	+1
25⅛	18⅛	Sun Elec .40	2	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Sunair Electr	6	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	Supercrt .08g	2	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
79⅞	13⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
54⅛	17	Superscope	32	38⅝	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Supronics Cp	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
38⅞	9½	Susquehana	109	9½	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	13⅝	Susqueh pf 1	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
18⅝	13⅛	Sutro Mt .52g	91	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Synalloy .69f	58	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
86⅞	49⅛	Syntex .40b	116	71⅛	72⅛	70½	71⅞	+ ½
53⅞	26⅛	Systems Eng	196	48½	49⅛	47⅝	48	—1
19⅝	5	Tamar Elect	14	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	15¼	TastyBk .88a	11	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27½	17¼	Tech Aerofm	26	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	—1
56⅝	20⅝	Technic Oper	20	23¼	24	23	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	Technic Tape	115	5½	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	16½	Technico .40b	47	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Technitrol	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	12½	Teleflex .40	21	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—1
119	46	Teleprompt	111	109	112	107½	107½	—1½
8⅛	3	Telev Mfrs	17	3	3⅛	3	3	
111½	20⅛	Telex Corp	677	97	101	96	96⅛	—1⅛
30⅛	16⅝	Tenna Corp	135	19⅝	21	19	20	
11	7	Tenneco wt	167	7	7⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
13½	4⅝	Tennay Eng	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	Tensor Cp	16	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
52⅛	30½	Tesoro Pet	14	30⅞	31	30	30	— ⅞
74	58⅛	TexPL pf4.56	z25	60	60	60	60	—1
14⅝	7⅛	Texstar	23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
37	15	Textron wt	13	17⅝	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ⅛
14⅜	6⅛	TFI Co Inc	69	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19⅛	12	ThorMkt .60b	3	12	12	12	12	
30⅛	17⅛	Thriftimt A 1	2	17½	17½	17½	17½	
23	17⅝	Tokheim .60	9	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
52	21	Tonka Cp .40	62	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	15⅛	Tool Resrch	93	21⅛	23⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
30⅛	12⅛	TownCtry .20	11	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅛	5	Tran Beacon	24	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	
16	5	Trns Car .10p	47	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
58⅛	17½	TransLux .60	15	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	
9⅝	4	Transair .02g	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
23⅛	11⅝	Transogrm	20	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ⅛
34⅛	10	TWA wt	133	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅝	+ ⅛
75⅛	63	Tri Cont wt	2	67½	67⅛	66	66	—1⅛
30	8⅛	TriStMot .38f	38	8⅝	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
41½	16⅛	Triang P .15g	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	22⅛	TropGas 1.10	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
6⅛	2½	Tubos Mex	48	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	21 Brand .29f	36	9	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
58½	18⅛	Tyco Labs	43	19⅝	20⅞	19⅝	20	
		U-V						
18	7⅛	Udico Corp	7	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	UIP Corp	45	6⅛	6½	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	10⅝	Unexcelled	54	13	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
19½	10	Un Finl If	22	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	U GasCan .52	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
25½	13⅛	Un Invest .70	3	14⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	13½	UnStOm .70g	57	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	11⅛	UnAircPd .50	21	11⅝	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
9	4 1-16	Unit Asb .07g	76	4 1-16	4 7-16	4 1-16	4¼	+3-16
12⅛	7	UnitBdC .12g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
10½	2⅛	Unit Foods	39	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
½	1-32	Unit Foods rt	200	1-32	1-32	1-32	1-32	
14⅛	5⅞	Un Natl Inv	57	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	UnNatInv wt	9	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	UNtlInv pf.70	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	13⅛	UnPDye .50g	26	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1
18⅛	7⅛	USCerm .15p	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
29	18⅛	US Filter	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38	17⅛	USHome Dev	133	29⅛	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅛	US Leas .28	65	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
40½	9	US Nat Rsrs	84	31⅛	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅜
25½	9	USRadm .30a	40	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	USRlt In 1.20	75	19⅝	19⅝	17⅛	18	—1⅛
22⅛	12⅝	USRedct .20p	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	8	USRubR .50g	x15	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	US Smelt wt	28	10½	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24½	15	Unitrode Co	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	Univ Cig .19f	29	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37½	9	Un Conf .07d	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
29⅝	15⅝	Univ Mar .60	26	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
53	25	UrisBldg wt	2	25½	25½	25	25	—1½
17⅛	13⅛	UtahIdSu .80	7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅛	14⅛	Valles Stk H	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	8⅛	ValleyMr .60f	31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Valspar .20g	4	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	26⅛	Van Dorn .60	2	31	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
13½	4	Vanguard Inf	79	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	12⅝	Varo Inc	57	13½	13½	13	13⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	19⅛	Veeco Instru	137	33⅛	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	—1
29	16⅛	Venice Ind	17	25⅝	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	16⅝	Vernitron	54	20	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	Vesely Co	47	11⅝	11⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—1
24⅛	14⅛	Vetco Ofshre	5	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
18	7⅛	VictLeN .20b	72	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
48⅞	47	VicLcoN pf 3	1	48	48	48	48	
35½	28⅝	Viewlex	98	23	23⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	20	Vikeli Inc	144	26⅛	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
37	8½	Visual Electr	12	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	3⅛	Vocaline .25	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
29⅝	20	Vogt Mfg 18	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
56⅛	10⅝	VolMerch .20	43	12½	13	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	Vulc Corp .20	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Vulc Inc .30	7	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
		W-Y-Z						
28⅝	10½	Wabash .20	71	17⅝	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	16⅝	Wacknnut .30	54	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
20	8	WadelEq .53f	34	8⅛	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
52⅛	10½	Waltham Ind	28	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
61⅛	47⅝	Wang Labs	286	59⅛	59⅛	55⅛	56⅛	—2⅛
17⅛	6	Ward Fds wt	22	6⅛	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
25½	9⅛	Wards Co .40	11	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
39⅛	19⅛	Well McL .50	5	29⅛	29⅛	29½	29½	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	Weiman Co	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	6	WeldTub Am	16	6	6	6	6	
23	8⅛	WellcoE .10d	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
13	3⅛	Wentwth .10g	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	West Ch .90	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
69	55	W Tex pf4.40	z390	54	54	52	53	—2
18⅛	8⅛	Westates Pet	166	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Westby Fash	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	3⅛	Westec Corp	62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
52	35⅛	WnlmHor .20	34	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Wn Nuclear	45	9	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Westrn Orbis	39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
54	38	West Un Intl	2	49⅛	49⅛	49	49	
38⅛	19	Wheelab .60a	16	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Whippany .60	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
18	11	Whitaker .50	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	White Eagle	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅝	5⅛	Whitehall El	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
37	18⅛	Whiting 1.50	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Whittaker wt	27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	3⅛	Wichita Ind	48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	6⅝	Willcox Gibb	21	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
34	33	Wmhouse	29	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
16	6⅝	Wilshire .32f	108	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	WilsonCo 1.25	133	17⅛	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Wilson Co wt	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Wilson Bros	24	7	7	7	7	
19⅛	8⅛	Wilson Ph .50	18	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WilsonSpt .60	28	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛

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11⅝	3⅛	WilsonSpt wt	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	Winkelmn .40	2	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
72⅞	56	WisPL pf4.50	z140	57	57	57	57	
26⅛	9	Wolv Ind .30	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	11½	Woodlnd .15d	9	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Woodall 1	2	22½	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
3½	2	Wool Ltd .12g	2	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	— ⅛
28⅛	15	Work Wr .60	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅞	Wrather Cp	30	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	1 9-16	Wright Harg	84	1 9-16	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	
17⅝	6⅛	Wyandin .20p	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	8	Wyle Labs	80	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
25⅞	8⅛	Wyomiss .60p	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
18	8⅛	Zero Mfg .10	11	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
55	30⅛	ZimrHom .24	72	30	30⅛	28⅞	29	—1⅛
14⅛	5⅛	Zion Foods	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1968 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1968, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

ADVERTISEMENT

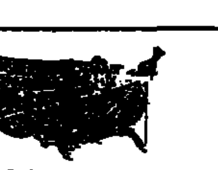
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Dec. 17, 1969

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

A.F.C.A. $11.13
A.G.P. Fund $10.64
AGRI-Fund $4.12
A.I.I. Growth Fund $10.37
Alexander Fund $10.45
Amca U.S. shares ...... Bid S.F.73.50
Amer. Express Int'l Fund $9.95
Am. Income Prop. B & S. $8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust $9.11
Ampro Real Estate Fund $10.00
Anchor Australian Fund... $4.59
Anchor Australian Trust... 19/6d
Anchor Unit Trust 11/4d
Anchor Unit Trust B 8 5d
Anchor Wall Street Fund $4.98
Aries Fund N.V. $44.28+
Ascot Fund $8.08
Ascotronic Fund $10.04
Atlantic Exempt Fund 19.34d
AtlanticR'lEst.Fd.Undrwrg. $10.00
Austral Trust S.A. $11.68
British-Amer. Invest. Fd. $11.20
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd. $0.93+
Canabam Ltd. $4.877
Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $11.87
Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $13.12a
Can. Security Growth Fd. $4.61
Can Secur Growth Fd. $5.05a
CAPITAL GROWTH:
— Capital Growth Fund $7.61
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd $10.00
— Second Baham Inv Tr $14.71
Carabico N.V. "B" shares $3.90
Combined Investments Fd. $697.54
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh. $9.27
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V. $8.59
Cosmopolitan Fund $8.36
Crosby Fund S.A. $0.23
Delta Investment Fund $8.03
Delta Multifund $8.32
Dreyfus Offshore Trust... $9.72
ebco I $23.00
ebco II $25.00
Ebor Channel Capital Tr. 17 10d+
Ebor Trust Chan. Island 11 7d+
E.M.I.P. S.A. $10.41
Eurit European ...... Bid S.F.173.00
Eurunion $37.13
Executive Fund Canada $7.29
Executive Growth Fund $12.69
F.A.I.T./N.V. $100.60
FD & S International Fund $54.93
F.I.I.M.P.F. $12.53
Fidelity International Fd. $12.61
Fiducem B.F.1,339
Finance Union $11.16
First/Fund $10.05
First Investor Amer Trust $8.46
First Liberty Fund Ltd. $16.36
First National City Fund $25.56
First Security Capital Fund $91.31
Fleming Fund S.A. $85.50
Fleming Japan Fund $14.42
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich... $5,096.22
Fonds Dalzeo $12.49*
Fonsa, Swiss Shs..... Bid S.F.109.50
Fonselex S.F.2,549
Formula Selection Fund S.F.119.35
Fortune Fund $4.31
Frontier Growth Fund $7.58
Frontier Trust $10.67
Fund of Australia $5.26
Galaxy Fund $7.91
Global Fund $7.84
Globinvest ...... Bid S.F.98.50
Grand American Fd. N.V. $5.00
Growth Equity Fund Can.$7.28
Hambro Overseas Fund $9.43
Haussmann Holdings N.V. $10,100
Hedged Investors Limited $12,279
H.O.I.T.-Hobet $27.43
ICOFUND $10.07
ICT FUNDS:
— The Dollar Fund $12.45
— Realstock $10.00
— Fund of New York $14.15
— Fund of Nations $10.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:
— Fonditalia $12.12
— Fund of Funds $20.65
— I.I.T. $8.63
— Investors Fonds D.M.23.35
— IOS Regent Fund $8.57
— IOS Venture Can.$4.77
— IOS Venture (Int'l)... $9.13
I.U.S.P. $10.14
Interfix $104.17
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd. S.F.141.80
Interfund S.A. $10.66
Intermarket Fund I $101.94
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd. $20.90
Int'l Whiskey Fund $1.00
Intervestor Growth Fund $5.68
Intervestor Real Estate Fd $9.45
Italamerica S.A. Fund $0.26
Japan Pacific Fund $10.79
Japan Selection Fund $34.63
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd. $9.91
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd. $12.49
Lafayette Associates $66.26
Lake Shore Fund $104.25
Mad. Inter. Fund $7.70
Maritime Equity Fund Can.$5.67
M. & G. Island Fund 14 11½d
Midas Gold Fd. (1.280 oz) $35.97
Modal Positive Fund N.V. $430.00
Mutual Accumulating Can.$5.59
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd. $18.86
Mutual Growth Fund Can.$6.18
Neckermann-Fund D.M.25.25
Nelson Fund $970.88
Nouwirth Investment Fd. $7.78
N.A.M.F. $80.84
Nippon Fund $17.03
Nippon Dynamics Fund... $9.95
Nordiska Fund Limited $9.75
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V. $72.60
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $9.85
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund $22.18
Olympic Capital Fund $5.22
Pacific-Invest ...... Bid S.F.100.50
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FDS:
— Pan. Amer. Growth Fd $10.95
— Pan. Amer. Income Fd $4.85
— Pan. Amer. Special Fd $16.36
Performance Group Fund $1.13
Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.... $10.00
Real Estate Fund of Am. $10.50
Renta Fund L.F.2,363
Roosevelt Fund $9.12
SAFE Fund $14.67
Safit. S. Africa Shs... Bid S.F.193.00
Security Growth Fund $10.95
Selective Capital Fund $12.95
Shamrock Fund $12.78
Shareholders Am. Real Eq. $9.08
Shareholders Excalibur $9.16
Sima, Swiss Real Est... Bid S.F.137.00
S.M.O. FUNDS:
— Boston Int. Securities $10.24
— Chase Selection Fund $11.84
— Crossbow Fund S.F.9.18
— Int'l Technology Fd. $18.20
— Invest. Selection Fd. $8.21
Sogelux Capital Fund L.F.741
S. African Int'l Fund Bah.$.9471
Stanhope Transat Fund $14.55
Standard&Poor Int. Fund $250.32
S. & P. Dollar Fund £5.83
S. & P. Sterling Fund £5.21
Target Offshore 20 3d
The Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,050.48
The Commodity Fund $8.30
The Nassau Fund Ltd. $10.62
The U.S. Fund N.V. $6.83
Transpacific Fund $10.79
Tyndall Bermuda Fund 23 4d
Tyndall Inter. Fund 24 7d
Tyndall Overseas Fund $1.11
Unifonds S.F.37.60
USI GROUP:
— United Growth Fund $1.46
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd $10.00
— USI Venture Fund $9.13
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd $10.00
— Fund of Nations $10.00
USIF Real Estate $8.98
U.S. Income Properties $9.08
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund $12.28
Universal Bk Stock Fund $15.27
Victory Fund S.A. $10.10
Washington Associates $83.05
Westn Australia Miner Fd $23.81
Western Growth Fund $7.83
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A $8.566
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Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1969 High	1969 Low
Amsterdam	120.7	121.1	128.6	107.2
Brussels	90.40	90.28	102.29	89.71
Frankfurt	165.51	166.90	177.24	149.45
London 30	390.0	391.8	520.1	357.2
London 500	151.52	152.21	193.73	140.06
Milan	71.36	70.10	76.06	60.43
Paris	131.1	131.7	135.9	101.8
Sydney	610.11	611.06	636.17	545.29
Tokyo (n)	172.42	172.15	172.42	143.73
Tokyo (o)	2268.55	2261.42	2268.55	1748.88
Zurich	341.9	343.5	385.7	318.6

(n) New. (o) Old. N.A. Not available

European Gold Markets

Dec. 17, 1969

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.10	35.07	+0.02
Zurich	35.15	35.12	+0.05
Paris (12.5 kilo)	36.30	36.28	—0.09

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am. S.F.	63⅛	63⅝	63¼
Fiduciary Tr.	80	86	80
First Nat. Boston	64⅛	65½	65¾
U.S. Trust Co.	58½	60½	59½

On Monday, January 5, the International Herald Tribune will publish a

1969 WRAP-UP OF U.S. STOCKS

This comprehensive listing will show the 1969 highs and lows of every stock on both the New York and American Stock Exchanges.

Providing a complete recap of market activity during 1969, the January 5 issue of the International Herald Tribune will be of outstanding importance to the great number of readers who own and trade in stocks. Many readers will keep it for frequent reference.

In the same issue: a special recruitment section "FINANCIAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"

This advertising section will be devoted to companies seeking executives in finance and accounting. It will also contain advertisements for financial executives interested in switching jobs. The high interest of the financial community in the 1969 wrap-up of U.S. stocks is sure to give extra mileage to "Financial Executive Opportunities", appearing the same day in the International Herald Tribune.

For further details, contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or: Mr. T. Russell-Smith, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris 8. Tel. 225-28-90.

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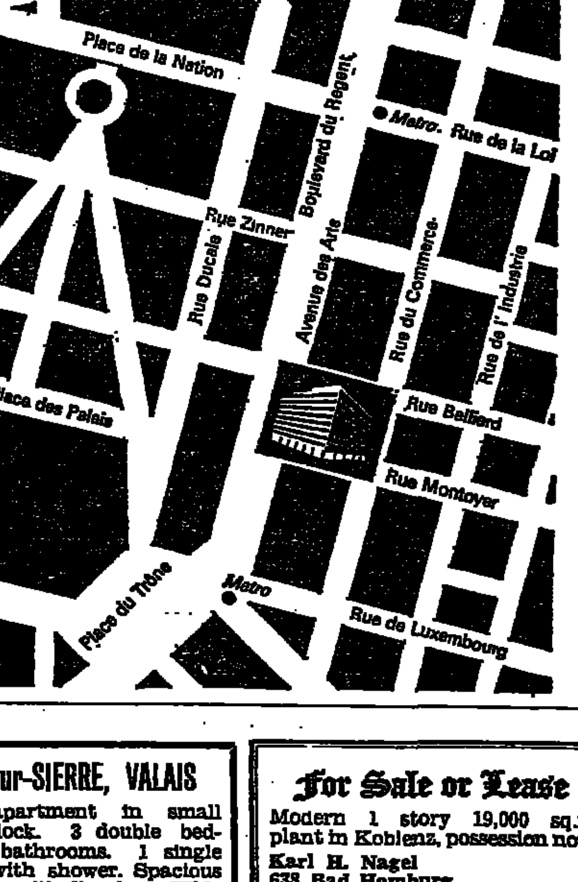
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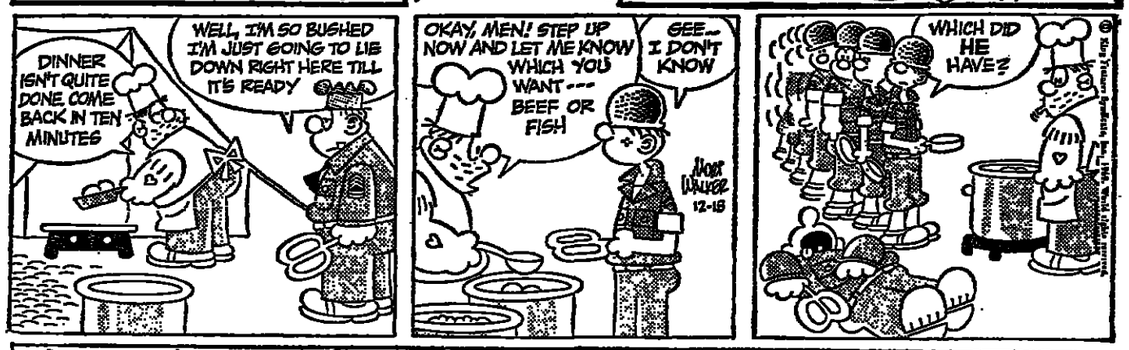
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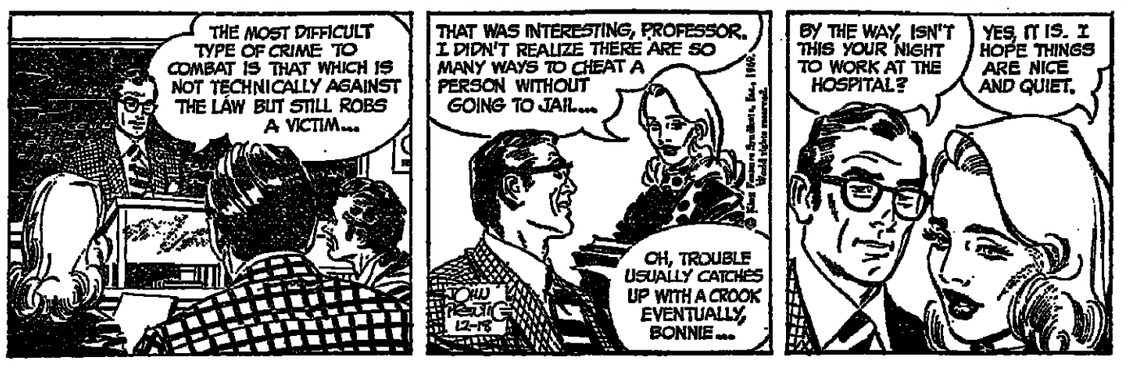
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North's double of one spade was a "negative" double, showing length in the unbid suits. East raised the spades to the three-level, as much as he could afford at the vulnerability, and South naturally rebid his hearts.

With first-round control of all the outside suits, North visualized slam possibilities. He conveyed this with a cue-bid of four spades, and South tried Blackwood. The highly unusual response of five no-trump was a variation used by many experts. It showed two aces and a void suit. South knew that his partner's void was in spades, so the grand slam looked attractive to him. He no doubt hoped to find three hearts in the dummy for spade ruffs.

West rightly realized that dummy would be ruffing spades so he led the heart five. This was rather better than leading an honor because of the faint chance that East held a singleton king or queen.

The lead achieved its purpose of cutting down the ruffs, but it did not defeat the contract. South won with the nine, ruffed one spade, and returned to his hand with a club lead. It was then an easy matter to draw the remaining trumps and establish dummy's clubs with a third-round ruff. The diamond ace was still available as an entry to the dummy, and the grand slam succeeded.

The killing lead—and nobody could blame West for failing to make it—was a diamond. This removes the vital entry to the dummy and makes it impossible for South to make use of the clubs.

NORTH (D)
♠ —
♡ 7 3
◇ A 8 5 4 2
♣ A 10 8 7 6 3

WEST	EAST
♠ A Q J 8 2	♠ 10 7 5 4 3
♡ J 10 5	♡ 9 8
◇ K 3	◇ Q J 10 9 7
♣ J 5 4	♣ Q 9

SOUTH
♠ K 9 6
♡ A K Q 9 6 4 2
◇ 6
♣ K 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 ♡	1 ♠
Dbl.	3 ♠	4 ♡	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5 N.T.	Pass	7 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	I	Z	E	N		N	I	P	A		P	A	T	H
A	R	E	N	A		O	R	Y	X		I	L	I	A
D	O	N	A	T		V	A	L	E		N	A	T	S
I	N	O	C	U	L	A	T	E		G	A	M	U	T
			T	R	I	C	E		J	O	C	O	S	E
H	O	T		E	M	U		B	A	T	E			
E	G	A	D		B	L	A	I	R	H	O	U	S	E
M	E	L	O	S		I	N	C		S	U	R	A	L
P	E	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N		S	I	L	K
			A	U	B	E		R	E	S		M	A	O
F	L	A	N	G	E		E	N	R	O	L			
L	O	R	I	S		E	Q	U	I	V	O	C	A	L
U	R	G	E		A	G	U	A		I	N	O	N	U
S	C	A	R		M	O	A	T		E	G	R	E	T
H	A	L	S		I	S	L	E		T	E	N	S	E

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RERROT

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Yesterday's Jumbles: HEFTY NOISY FAMOUS OUTLET

Answer: *What half a loaf is better than*—NO TIME OFF

BOOKS

THE BAUHAUS

By Hans M. Wingler. Illustrated. The M.I.T. 653 pp. $42.50.

Reviewed by Emily Genauer

THE Bauhaus was founded in Weimar, Germany, in 1919, by the late Walter Gropius, who conceived it as a school which would unite the arts, crafts, technology and industry in a synthesis promoting "the quality of life." It was closed 14 years later by Hitler's police after the school was branded a "hotbed of cultural bolshevism."

Why the Bauhaus became one of the most influential cultural institutions of the 20th century remains something of a mystery. Not even Hans M. Wingler's exceptionally handsome, monumental volume called "The Bauhaus" offers an altogether convincing explanation.

The governing philosophy of the Bauhaus provoked controversy from the very beginning, among the school's own staff. The idea that art and technology could be wedded to produce a better life had found its first adherents in the 19th century. Today a synthesis of the two is more than ever pertinent.

But Gropius's framing of his hypothesis, not unexpected for an architect, was and remains debatable. "The ultimate end of all visual arts is the complete building!" he wrote in the school's initial program. It was not an idea that would be expected to inspire many artists and within a decade after the 1932 closing of the Bauhaus, the ancient idea of artist as craftsman had become largely untenable.

Was it the blazing eminence of its teachers which accounted for the influence of the Bauhaus? They were an incredible gathering of talents, including not only the architects Gropius, Mies van der Rohe and Marcel Breuer, among others, but also a roster of painters that included Klee, Kandinsky, Feininger, Albers and Schlemmer; designers like Herbert Bayer and Moholy-Nagy; the sculptor Gerhard Marcks.

But at the beginning none of these had the importance they would later be accorded all over the world. Nevertheless, as early as 1924 the "Circle of Friends of the Bauhaus" listed on its board of governors the names of Albert Einstein, Gerhart Hauptmann, Arnold Schoenberg and Marc Chagall.

Was it the quality of work accomplished by the school's teachers and students which made the Bauhaus such a significant force? The new book, including more than 300 illustrations, indicates plainly that most of the crafts objects today look extremely dated.

In the area of architecture and typography the Bauhaus productions were certainly seminal. But it is only in painting, in the works of Klee, Kandinsky, Feininger and Albers, that results achieved at the Bauhaus rose above the time and place of their making. But these four would probably have become titans in the modern art movement wherever they worked.

The Bauhaus was incalculably important because it attempted to realize the age-old dream of the total work of art—because through the realization of this concept artists saw themselves as saviors unifying aesthetics and ethics to change l and the future of thei After the Nazis finall the school Gropius fo way to Harvard; Moh went to Chicago, wh founded the New I which eventually was rated into the Illinois of Technology; Albers Black Mountain Col North Carolina, then They carried their p with them.

It was the painters w began to doubt and t at the Bauhaus progra new book, invaluable i haustive documentation aspect of the school's h particularly valuable fo printing of artists' lette

One which Feininger his wife in March 19 plains that an essay by Nagy "makes me cring then goes on.

Nothing but optics, m taking the old "static" out of service . . . pre and movement, and e chanically produced slides" . . .

What Moholy-Nagy posing was precisely wh artists are experimenti today. But to Feinin was "terrifying and th all art." Fifty years a school's founding we rounded by everything Nagy eagerly sought an ger dreaded.

Emily Genauer, critic for the Newsday S wrote this review fo World, literary supple The Washington Post.

The Museum of Mo in New York is sh sampling of the work French photographer Atget, selected from a of several thousand pr plates acquired by the last year from Berenic and Julian Levy. The is scheduled to run unt 22.

From Dec. 17 until the museum will exhibit te Alexander Calder, a series of major ex drawn entirely fro museum's collection. T of the artist's work shown by some 30 st constructions, stabiles biles, as well as by prints, books and jewel

* * *

Two operas by the composer Gottfried vo will have major new tions in the next fe "Dantons Tod" (Danton —based on the Büchn is scheduled for Dec. 1 Württemberg State Th Stuttgart in a staging ther Rennert and sets Bauer-Ecsy, and with P Peters conducting. On the Vienna State Ope "Der Prozess" (The Tria on Kafka's novel) wit rich Hollreiser as co Jorge Lavelli stage dire Max Bignens designer.

—DAVID STE

CROSSWORD

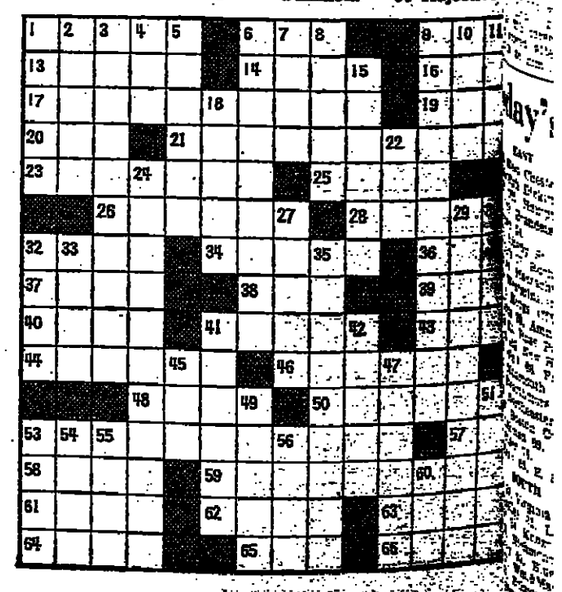
By Will

ACROSS

1 Tethering rod.
6 Spanish uncle.
9 Secure with ropes.
13 Nun's garb.
14 Annapolis campus.
16 College in New Rochelle.
17 Spot for fervent worshipers.
19 Furrows.
20 —— center, at camp.
21 Posh lodge, in England.
23 Working rule.
25 Adroit.
26 Site of Duke U.
28 Companionways.
32 Flat stone.
34 Blacks.
36 Arrow poison.
37 Good motor sound.
38 Old card game.
39 Twice CD.
40 Tom Joad, for one.
41 Take care of.
43 Songstress Eartha.
44 Dome of fame.
46 Keep waiting.
48 Pods used in soup.
50 Pigeons.
53 3-D pictures.
57 Rachel's nickname.
58 Veneer.
59 Appease.
61 Part of a basilica.
62 Piece of realty.
63 Become enrolled.
64 Layer.
65 Hide —— hair.
66 Has to have.

DOWN

1 Shrewd in dealing.
2 Circus employe.
3 Alphabet books.
4 Relatives.
5 Certain artist.
6 Lazy Susan.
7 "Say It —— So."
8 —— a million.
9 Equipmen emergenc
10 Gay blade
11 B'way gr
12 Gone.
15 TV's Dillon
18 Goblin.
22 Roscoe.
24 Young journalist
27 Lowed.
29 Burn up.
30 Straight
31 Zen, for o
32 Mottle.
33 Companio Paul.
35 Memo ma
41 Sharpens.
42 Mexican l
45 Turkish w
47 Emma's c
49 Smiling bi
51 Appraised
52 Forecaste
53 Go!
54 Pith hat.
55 Life of Ri
56 Newspape section.
60 Adjective



NLRB Paves Way for Controls

U.S. Orders Vote On Umpires' Union

By Joseph Durso

YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—National Labor Relations yesterday ordered a union for the 24 umpires in merican League and thereby the way for baseball—and professional sports—to come the jurisdiction of the na- labor laws.

ruling was announced in gton by the board, which onths has been studying submitted by players' asso- in baseball, football, and basketball as well as ir leagues and employers.

as immediately greeted by wyer for the major league ll players as "a monumental n that brings all profes- sports under the protection National Labor Relations the first time."

board, in a 4-to-1 decision, a representation election e umpires within 30 days. lection had been requested umpires, who had accused nerican League of an unfair practice for dismissing Al o and Bill Valentine 14 s ago. The league president, ronin, said the two umpires not competent; they replied hey were being dropped for efforts to unionize other es.

board's majority rejected the league's argument that umpires were supervisors as defined by the National Labor Relations Act and thus were not eligible for union organization.

"As every fan is aware," the board said, "the umpire does not—through the use of independent judgment—tell a player how to bat, how to field, to work harder or exert more effort, nor can he tell a manager which players to play or where to play them.

"Thus, the umpire merely sees to it that the game is played in compliance with the rules. It is the manager and not the umpire who directs the employees in their pursuit of victory."

The four-man majority consisted of Frank W. McCulloch, the chairman, and John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria. The dissenting member was Howard Jenkins jr., who said there was no indication that Congress ever intended the labor act to cover professional baseball.

The majority, touching on an issue that has grown increasingly important during the sports boom of the postwar years, said: "Supreme Court decisions appear to have assumed that baseball, like other major professional sports, is now an industry affecting interstate commerce."

The long-range argument centers on baseball because for 45 years it has operated under a specific immunity from anti-trust laws on the ground that it was a sport and not an interstate business. The immunity was bestowed by associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Court in a ruling that came to be known as "the umbrella decision"—because it sheltered the game.

During the last decade though, athletes in most of the major sports have banded into player associations and have hired lawyers and economists to negotiate their grievances against the team's owners. Last year, many football players refused to report to their summer training camps during the dispute over pensions, medical plans and other issues. Last February, the baseball training camps were similarly disrupted by a boycott over pensions and television money.

As for the umpires, who are hired and paid by the leagues, they organized in the National League in 1963 and threatened to strike on the eve of the 1964 All-Star Game. They won improvements that included a minimum pay of $9,500 a year and a top pay of $24,750. The American League umpires have been trying to organize since 1965.

hnny Wilson kes Over as oach of Kings

ANGELES, Dec. 17 (AP).—os Angeles Kings, mired in lace of the National Hockey e's Western Division, have led coaches, with Johnny taking over from Hal Lay-

on, a 40-year-old former iron man, moves up from the Springfield Mass., club in merican Hockey League. Lay- ho took over this season after Kelly's contract expired, be- director of player personnel os Angeles.

son, a native of Kincardline, o, played 580 consecutive with Detroit, Chicago, to and New York starting the last 30 games of the season and continuing gh the next seven years. He he coach at Princeton Uni- y in 1967 when he accepted e-year contract to coach gfield.

Seals Get Menard

KLAND, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The and Seals have traded Gene ico, a left wing to the Chicago k Hawks for Howie Menard, a er.

nard, who is 27 years old, has d in 19 games for the Hawks season, scoring two goals and assists. He spent two seasons the Los Angeles Kings and ared briefly with the Detroit Wings.

rico, 32, has scored just one and one assist this season for Seals. He scored 11 points in mes with Oakland last season being acquired from Pitts- . He tallied 33 points for the uins in 1967-68.

White Sox Obtain Arrigo From Reds

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (UPI).—The Chicago White Sox traded Angel Bravo, an outfielder, to the Cincinnati Reds for Jerry Arrigo, a pitcher, just hours before the interleague trading deadline.

Arrigo, originally signed by the White Sox in 1960, had a 4-7 won-lost record with the Reds last season. He is a left-hander. Bravo batted .289 in 27 games with the White Sox last year after leading the Pacific Coast League with a .342 average.



United Press International.

UP TO NO GOOD—Willis Reed of Knicks goes high to block shot by 76ers' George Wilson. Archie Clark (21) keeps Reed company.

As Celtics Escape the Cellar, Knicks Make Room at the Top

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—Things are beginning to look up for the Boston Celtics again, and things are beginning to look down for the New York Knicks. The once powerful Celtics have had their troubles this season in the absence of retired Bill Russell, but last night they moved out of the NBA Eastern Division cellar with a 117-98 victory over Detroit.

The Celtics moved a half-game ahead of Detroit by rattling off 11 straight points in the last 1 1/2 minutes of the third quarter for a decisive 18-point lead. Boston's Larry Siegfried and Detroit's Terry Dischinger exchanged punches with 2:25 left. The Celtics have won three straight and five of their last seven.

On the other hand, the once lowly Knicks, who had become the scourge of the league until the last week, lost their third straight and fourth game in five outings, a 125-124 overtime loss to Atlanta.

Walt Hazzard's free throw with 44 seconds left gave Atlanta a 125-122 lead that offset Dick Barnett's final two free throws for the Knicks. In regulation time Dave DeBusschere, who had 27 points, made only one of three free throws for a 113-113 tie with 13 seconds to go. DeBusschere also missed a jump shot with four seconds left in overtime.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	27	6	.818	—
Baltimore	20	11	.645	6
Milwaukee	19	13	.594	7 1/2
Philadelphia	17	15	.531	9 1/2
Cincinnati	14	16	.438	12
Boston	11	17	.393	13 1/2
Detroit	12	18	.387	14
WESTERN DIVISION				
Atlanta	20	11	.645	—
San Francisco	15	15	.500	4 1/2
Chicago	16	17	.485	5
Los Angeles	14	17	.452	6
Phoenix	14	19	.424	7
San Diego	11	20	.355	9
Seattle	10	22	.313	10 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Boston 117 (Siegfried 27, Havlicek, Howell 21), Detroit 98 (Walker 28, Bing 17).

Atlanta 125 (Caldwell 28, Hazzard 27), New York 124 (Barnett 34, DeBusschere 27).

Philadelphia 141 (Cunningham, Imhoff 28), Phoenix 119 (Chambers 23, Hawkins 22).

San Francisco 125 (Mullins 31, Ellis, Williams 24), Seattle 119 (Rule 33, Allen, Trevant 15).

San Diego 110 (Hayes 31, Barnett 32), Chicago 101 (Haskins 36, Walker 25).

ABA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	20	5	.800	—
Kentucky	16	10	.615	4 1/2
Carolina	13	14	.481	8
New York	14	15	.467	8 1/2
Pittsburgh	11	15	.407	10
Miami	8	21	.276	14
WESTERN DIVISION				
New Orleans	20	9	.690	—
Washington	16	14	.533	4 1/2
Dallas	15	17	.485	6
Los Angeles	12	14	.462	5 1/2
Denver	10	20	.333	10 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Los Angeles 108 (Hightower 30, Wise 22), Kentucky 101 (Dampier 29, Carrier 21).

Washington 135 (Armstrong 34, Brown 24), Carolina 114 (Verga 29, Niemann 28).

Indiana 108 (Brown 36, Daniels 27), Dallas 104 (Combs 27, J. Beasley 30).

Warriors 125, Sonics 119

Jeff Mullins scored 13 of his 31 points in the final quarter as San Francisco rolled to a 125-119 victory over Seattle. Three Warriors grabbed more than 16 rebounds—forward Clyde Lee getting 22, center Nate Thurmond 19 and Joe Ellis 16.

76ers 141, Suns 119

With four players scoring in the 20s, Philadelphia walloped Phoenix, 141-119, for its 11th victory in its last 14 games, Darrell Imhoff scored a career high 28 points for the winners.

Rockets 119, Bulls 101

San Diego scored 11 straight points in the fourth period to erase a Chicago lead and then coasted to a 110-101 triumph. Jim Barnett, despite being punched to the ground by Chet Walker, scored 18 of his 23 points and Elwin Hayes 10 of his 31 in the big San Diego final quarter.

'Got a Match?'—Why Boxing's in a Fix

By Robert Lipsyte

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Fixed fights are usually dreary little intrigues cooked up by shabby men on a kind of gentlemen's agreement: My kid can't beat your kid, but we need the payday as much as you need the victory. A worn-out manager once tried to defend the practice by saying it was no worse than a race in which some of the horses were trying to win while others were merely tuning up for more important races. He added, wryly, that fixed fights affected only illegal gamblers. Like most boxing people, he had a very relativistic sense of honesty. There were dives and there were dives, and a boy who went into the tank with his manager's sad blessing was only a victim of the system, while a matchmaker who bet on fights in his arena was a candidate for capital punishment.

This manager, like all boxing people these days, is seriously concerned about the continuing investigation by a New York County grand jury which indicted for perjury this week a former light-heavyweight contender, Frankie DePaula, and two convicted gamblers. Is this investigation, boxing people want to know, the decennial stab at keeping the sport nervous, or the long-expected judgment day? It has been years since anyone discussed *why* boxing is intrinsically corrupt. That is taken for granted.

Boxing is unlike every other major sport in that a prizefight is not part of an overall schedule or even a circuit of similar events leading to a universally recognized championship. A fight between two men is basically an expression of a matchmaker's ability to convince two fighters, two managers and a boxing commissioner that their best interests will be served along with that of the promoter, who thinks the fight will draw. This is an extremely complex assignment.

First, the matchmaker must deal with a fighter who is thinking only of himself: Is the money right? Will I get recognition that will lead to other fights? Is there a chance of getting badly hurt, and losing time or my license? Will the officials favor my opponent because he is a local boy, or because "it's in boxing's interests" for him to win?

Next, the matchmaker must convince the manager, who is thinking of himself, his fighter, and the other boys in his stable, now and in the future: Am I being suckered into a deal that will mark me as a butcher, and cut me off from top-quality boys? If I don't accept this deal will the matchmaker class me as an "undependable," and never throw me preliminary bouts? Can I sacrifice this fighter for a future relationship, can I sacrifice this fight for better fights later on for this boy?

And then the boxing commissioner, who is thinking about all the men involved, the sport, and his job: Will this fight lead to a stink that will make me a liability to the governor? Or will it create revived interest in the sport here, enlarging my sphere of influence and the funds available to me?

With the fight signed, the matchmaker has nothing to do but listen to the gurgle of his stomach acid. He cannot book too many dull fights before the crowds thin and the promoter starts looking for another matchmaker. But he also has to think ahead—a good young fighter has to be built up over the years, with each new fight a chance to solve a more advanced professional problem, gain confidence and become a greater box-office attraction. And what of a last-minute no-show, a common occurrence since men get injured in training or cold feet? The matchmaker likes to be sure there are dependable managers around who will always come through with a boy at the last minute.

It all becomes even more complex because boxing people would rather be considered shady than stupid, and the fighter, manager, commissioner, matchmaker or promoter who feels he has been slickered will be very hard the next time around. Rumors and facts are often impossible to separate, and there have always been tales of managers who demand under-the-table payments in the form of nonaccountable expenses; fighters who will lay down at the first taste of their own blood; matchmakers who demand percentages from managers, and commissioners who receive supplementary salaries from promoters.

Boxing is supposedly brutalizing to spectator and participant alike, but the great corrupting process takes place across tables, not in rings. It is a hard business, combining the financial webs of show business, the quick turnover of sport, and the barter and abuse of sidewalk prostitution. Every so often, a straight businessman wanders in, and is eaten alive.

Boxing people accept all this. Now and then, a man who has been completely squeezed out calls for a federal commissioner. This is a very good idea, if boxing is ever to be *fully* legitimized, but it is never pursued too vigorously, because the day comes when the nut becomes an in. He comes up with a good fighter, he makes friends with the promoter, he gets something on the matchmaker. He is then willing to accept the system of sharks and guppies, of dreary little intrigues, bets, injuries concealed, as long as no grand jury comes along to turn *it all upside-down again.*

Jury Say DePaula Didn't Act Like Loser

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI).—On the night he lost his challenge for the light-heavyweight championship, Frankie DePaula didn't sound like a loser, according to a Manhattan grand jury.

DePaula and his manager, Gary Garafola, were relaxing in a Manhattan restaurant several hours after the 29-year-old fighter was knocked out in the first round by Bob Foster. Garafola reportedly asked DePaula for some change for a hatcheck girl.

"You're kidding. I scored today, man. All I got is hundreds." DePaula said, according to the grand jury. The boxer denies the statement.

Though the Jersey City fighter allegedly said he "scored" on the night of Jan. 22, he didn't receive his purse until the following day, according to Alfred J. Scotti, the chief assistant district attorney in Manhattan.

DePaula and two underworld figures were indicted yesterday for perjury in connection with that conversation and several others related to the DePaula-Foster fight and the nontitle middleweight upset by Dick Tiger over Nino Benvenuti four months later.

Indicted besides the 29-year-old DePaula were James Napoli, alias Jimmy Nap, 57, a convicted bookmaker who is thought to be a close associate of Thomas (Tommy Ryan) Eboli, a reputed Mafia power; and Joseph Calabro, 44, alias Joe Carlo and Salvatore Digiovanna, who has also been convicted of violating gambling laws, burglary and other crimes.

Earlier this year, Calabro was identified by Madison Square Garden officials as Benvenuti's American representative and interpreter.

The three were arraigned before State Supreme Court Justice Isidor Dollinger, who granted them a one-month adjournment. Napoli was released in $15,000 bail; Carlo, $10,000, and DePaula, $3,500.

Scotti said Napoli had a talk with Garafola about DePaula's bout on Jan. 17.

"How does everything look?" Napoli reportedly asked Garafola.

"Everything looks good. The kid will listen," the manager allegedly replied.

Middleweight champion Benvenuti, a 2-1 favorite, lost a unanimous ten-round decision to Tiger, the Biafran fighter who is a former middleweight champion. It was reported after the bout that Benvenuti broke his hand in the first round.

The indictment does not deal with Benvenuti's physical condition. It does, however, state that Calabro has been the guest of Benvenuti and his manager Bruno Amaduzzi on several occasions. Calabro is said to have been a guest at Amaduzzi's home in a suburb of Bologna, Italy, as well as a guest of Benvenuti in his apartment in Rome. Calabro is also said to have been a guest of the fighter and his manager at Grossinger's, a mountain resort in New York State, while Benvenuti was in training for the Tiger fight.

Amaduzzi Denies Connection

BOLOGNA, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP).—Bruno Amaduzzi, Benvenuti's manager, said today he and his fighter had no connection whatsoever with the boxing scandal being investigated by the New York grand jury.

"It is all fantasy," Amaduzzi said.

"It is true that I and Benvenuti appeared before the grand jury, but since then we have been in the United States several times and we have not been molested or questioned further."

Amaduzzi admitted that he was a friend of Calabro and that he saw Napoli during the Benvenuti-Tiger match. "I said hello to him," Amaduzzi said. "That was all. I have no dealings with Napoli."

Canadian Six Threatens to Quit Tourney

MONTREAL, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Canada, the host nation, threatened yesterday to withdraw from the world ice hockey championships, scheduled for Montreal and Winnipeg next March.

Charles Hay, president of Hockey Canada, which organizes the Canadian National team, said that if the International Ice Hockey Federation won't let the Canadians field professionals on their team, Canada won't play.

Hay was replying to remarks attributed to Bunny Ahearne, president of the international federation, by Swedish newspapers. Ahearne reportedly said that if Canada used professionals, it would lose the right to host the world meet.

Ahearne argued that Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, said that if any athlete plays against or with professionals on its world championship team, all the other players in the meet would lose their eligibility for the 1972 Winter Olympics in Saporro, Japan.

Buck Houle, general manager of the Canadian team, said that Canada was granted permission by the federation last summer to use nine professionals on its squad.

Hay said yesterday that any ruling against the use of the nine would be regarded as withdrawing the permission granted earlier, and cause Canada to resign from the meet.

Veterans Groups Seek to Bar Clay's Oklahoma Fight

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Veterans groups expressed the hope yesterday that either the Oklahoma attorney general or the state legislature would block a scheduled Jan. 10 fight by Cassius Clay.

Tulsa County District Attorney S. M. Fallis jr. told representatives of a group called "TKO Clay" that he would ask Attorney General G. T. Blankenship for an opinion on the legality of the fight.

Fallis said he was in sympathy with the group but doubted whether the state has the power to stop the fight.

Spokesmen for the group said they were hopeful the legislature might block the fight when it convenes in January, four days before Clay is to meet tenth-ranked Billy Joiner at an undisclosed location in Tulsa County.

Mazzinghi Favored

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Former world junior middleweight champion Sandro Mazzinghi of Italy was a 2-1 favorite over Mexico's Cipriano Hernández in a scheduled ten-round fight tonight.

USLTA and Pros Cool It

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Hoping to avert a crisis that could set the sport back ten years, top tennis officials were moving cautiously yesterday toward a philosophical and financial settlement of differences.

Fred Podesta, president of Tennis Champions, Inc., a professional group, said that meetings with officials of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association had produced a favorable climate. He credited Alastair B. Martin, USLTA president, with "going all out to make things work."

The pros have been quarreling intermittently with the USLTA and the International Lawn Tennis Federation for two years over issues ranging from financial arrangements for open tournaments to the signing of top players.

Failure to reach an accord could result in a boycott by the pros of open events in the United States next year, additional raids on and signings of independent players and financial disaster to a circuit approaching $2 million in prize money.

If peace can be achieved, next year promises several innovations, including a lucrative grand prix proposed by Jack Kramer; an expansion of USLTA tournaments and the recruiting of such established names as Billy Talbert to direct the U.S. Open.

Une de Mai Triumphs

MILAN, Italy, Dec. 17 (UPI).—France's dazzling Une de Mai swept to a record-smashing victory yesterday in the 12 million lire [$19,200] Premio Inverno trotting race. Une de Mai set a record of 1:18.1, prorated for a kilometer, smashing a mark set in 1934 by Muscletone in the same 2,100-meter race. Nu Hill finished second, Murray Mir third and Eileen Eden fourth.

Whitewashing

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 17 (UPI).—South Africa Cricket Association (SACA) president Jack Cheetham said today everything possible would be done to choose the 1970 South African cricket team to tour Britain on grounds of merit alone.

Cheetham's statement was in direct contrast to an announcement accredited to him last night that the team would be "whites only." That announcement came within a few hours of Britain's Cricket Council welcoming an alleged statement by Cheetham that the team would be selected on ability alone.

Cheetham said today that there were practical difficulties, which could not be resolved immediately.

Third-Ranked New Mexico State Five Wins 7th in Row

W YORK, Dec. 17 (AP).—"It good to be playing for No. 1 when you know you have nce," said coach Lou Henson w Mexico State.

Aggies, beaten by Lew Al- and UCLA in the last two Western playoffs, are cur- ranked No. 3. They continued drive toward the top spot last with a 91-73 rout of New o, their seventh consecutive y.

"If we had been in another region the last two years, my kids think they could have made the final four," Henson said.

Leading the unbeaten Aggies last night were Jimmy Collins and Sam Lacey, with 25 and 19 points, respectively.

Three other members of the top twenty also saw action. Fourth-ranked Davidson defeated Richmond, 98-77; No. 7 North Carolina held off Virginia, 80-76, and 12th-ranked Purdue walloped Dartmouth, 82-58.

Doug Cook, with 22 points, and sophomore Brian Adrian, with 20, sparked Davidson's 22d consecutive triumph over Southern Conference opposition. North Carolina trailed Virginia throughout the first half before 6 quick points by Lee Egleston erased most of a 7-point deficit. The Tar Heels took the lead for good at 52-50 on two free throws by Jim Delaney.

Purdue ran off 21 straight points early in the second half after previously unbeaten Dartmouth had tied the score at 43. The Boilermakers again played without the injured Rick Mount, who is expected back for the ECAC Holiday Festival in New York beginning Dec. 27.

North Texas State handed Cincinnati its first setback, 89-71, in a Missouri Valley Conference opener. Yale won an Ivy League game from Brown, 64-58. Jack Langer, Yale's cause célèbre after being ruled ineligible by the Eastern College Athletic Conference for participating in the unsanctioned Maccabiah Games, scored 2 points.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
ork	17	6	6	40	98	68
	15	6	8	38	101	79
al	14	5	8	36	99	69
	13	10	6	32	83	77
o	12	11	4	28	75	65
e	10	14	4	24	79	89
WEST DIVISION						
ds	14	9	5	33	95	68
ota	9	10	8	26	63	84
rgh	9	13	5	23	63	76
iphia	5	11	10	20	64	81
d	7	11	4	18	58	85
ngeles	5	18	2	12	54	100

Tuesday's Results

Louis 6 (Ecclestone, McDonald, e, Plager, Sabourin, Roberts), t 4 (Stemkowski 2, Libett 2). (Phil e tied Bobby Orr of Boston for lead at 41 points with 15th goal assist; St. Louis goalie Jacques plicked up 5th career assist when Sabourin scored after Plante had the puck to him).

Yale 2d-Stringer Takes On NCAA, ECAC, Establishment

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17 (NYT).—Jack Langer is a quiet 20-year-old junior at Yale who shuns involvement with radical student elements. He never troubles the authorities, has his hair cut every two weeks, leaving acceptable sideburns, and probably would have difficulty getting a speeding ticket. The 6-foot-8-inch young gentleman from Fort Lee, N.J., enjoys his family life and has a girl friend at Ithaca College who also avoids involvement.

Suddenly Langer has become the best-known, second-string basketball player in the nation, a cause célèbre in a struggle between Yale and the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

These organizations have declared Langer ineligible for intercollegiate play because he took part in the Maccabiah Games in Tel Aviv last summer. But Yale has seen fit to play him and will continue to play him. As a result, Yale will probably be punished by the NCAA or ECAC or both early next month.

The NCAA, which once had sanctioned Maccabiah basketball, rescinded its approval last winter, warning undergraduates not to participate. That move was a result of its continuous feud with the Amateur Athletic Union over control of amateur athletics in this country.

Yale officials told Langer last summer that if he wanted to go to the games as a member of the U.S. team, he was free to do so and the school would back him.

Glad to Be at Yale

Langer spoke unheatedly of the problem the other day and shared the view of many other persons when he said:

"I'm not really clear on what's involved between the NCAA and AAU. I feel so far removed and can only relate to what I have to do in class and in basketball.

"I never became politically involved in anything, but this is enough to make one think about bucking that thing called Establishment."

An economics major who considers himself "just a bit above average" in his studies, Langer said he was glad to be at a university that "puts athletics in proper perspective."

"That trip to the Maccabiah Games was the greatest experience of my life, and there was religious as well as basketball meaning for me," he emphasized.

"I've asked myself if I took a selfish view in wanting to go, to the possible detriment of Yale and my teammates. But on my return to school this fall, all the varsity team captains got together and backed me 100 percent.

"I'm no idealistic-cause person, but I'm happy with what Yale is doing and what it is doing for me.

"After four years of college, I'll leave the NCAA behind and consider myself lucky."

uesday's College Basketball

EAST

alle 92, West Chester 80.
79, Fairleigh Dickinson 54.
ware St. 105, Hampton Inst. 88.
ngfield 100, Brandeis 78.
68, Brown 54.
wick 82, Albany St. (NY) 52.
York Tech 77, Rochester Tech. 59.
pticut 89, Massachusetts 71.
cuse 89, Westminster (Pa.) 51.
ford 110, Kings (NY) 97.
caster Tech 76, Amherst 57.
y Brook 83, Rose Poly 76.
ie Island 100, New Hampshire 54.
Josephs (Pa.) 88, Providence 86.
ney 80, Monmouth 66.
nue 85, Swarthmore 73.
ard 85, Northeastern 78.
St. 67, Boston College 62.
ter 79, Lehman 69.
gh 86, Rider 76.
hk. (Mad.) 85, E. Stroudsberg 59.

SOUTH

arolina 89, Virginia 78.
. (Asheville) 81, Lander 63.
nnah St. 84, Knoxville 63.
idson 98, Richmond 77.
ris Harvey 95, Bluefield St. 64.
Wash. 80, Wm.&Mary 66.
ford 100, Belmont Coll. 82.
del 96, Sewanee 85.

N. C. A&T 88, Fayetteville St. 68.
Wash.&Lee 87, Alma 59.

MIDWEST

Purdue 82, Dartmouth 58.
Drake 101, Nevada (Reno) 78.
Iowa St. 84, Wisconsin 73.
Wichita St. 82, St. Louis 78.
Army 70, Ohio Northern 40.
Rockhurst 65, Drury 57.
Tarkio 73, Missouri Valley 66.
Ft. Hays St. 82, Washburn 58.
Wilmington 119, Kenyon 105.
Wash. U. (Mo.) 97, Westmin. (Mo.) 76.
Franklin (Ind.) 67, Marian (Ind.) 63.
Perb (Neb.) 87, Southern (S.D.) 72.
Dake 81, Dorft 78.
Hanover (Ind.) 100, Berry 77.
Sioux Falls 83, Southwest (Minn.) 53.
No. Dak. 82, Hamline (Calif.) 78.
Oshkosh 93, Whitewater 45.

SOUTHWEST

Texas A&M 63, Colorado St. 54.
N. Texas St. 89, Cincinnati 71.
New Mexico St. 91, New Mexico 73.
St. Mary's (Tex.) 87, Mex. Olymp. 73.

FAR WEST

Weber St. 86, Loyola (L.A.) 64.
Seattle U. 73, Gonzaga 68.
Lewis and Clark 84, Ore. Tech 64.
San Fernando Vall. 94, Westmont 82.

Traveler's Guide to PARIS

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New Year's Eve: Menu 75 F.

Art Buchwald

Christmas Package

WASHINGTON. — Little Dickey Nixon in his pajamas ran down the stairs of his big house on Christmas morning directly to the Christmas tree. There was one large package all wrapped up under the tree.



Buchwald

"What could it be?" he asked, as all the people who loved him gathered around and watched.

"It's your tax package," said David Kennedy.

"Oh boy," said Dickey. "I've been waiting for this some time. Look, there's a card with it. It says 'From your loving cousins who live on the Hill.'"

Dickey started taking off all the tissue paper which was wrapped around the tax package. There were four layers of it. Suddenly his face fell with disappointment.

"This isn't the tax package I asked for," he said tearfully. "And it's all smashed up."

"It's the best one they could find," David Kennedy said nervously.

"There's things in here I didn't even ask for." Dickey stomped around.

"Your cousins on the Hill wanted to surprise you, Dickey. That's why they put in all that Social Security."

"But I told you I didn't want more Social Security. I've got enough already."

"Your cousins are a bunch of effete snobs," Dickey's good friend, Spiro, said, "and they've given you a Rube Goldberg toy."

* * *

"Before you get too upset, Dickey, take a look in the package. There are some good things in it. The oil depletion allowance has only been cut a little bit and can probably be saved, and the higher income brackets haven't been damaged much, and most of depreciation items are in perfect working order."

"But look at the tax exemption they railroaded through," Dickey said. "I can't play with that. I specifically asked for a $600 tax exemption gauge and they threw in an $800 gauge which doesn't fit on my tracks."

"That's your Cousin Gore who did that," Spiro said. "If I were you, I wouldn't even wish him a Merry Christmas."

"Why can't I get what I want for Christmas?" Dickey cried as everyone stood around in embarrassed silence.

"It was a good package at the beginning," his pal, Gerry Ford, said. "It must have gotten damaged in the shipping."

* * *

"I'm going to send it back."

"Please don't, Dickey," his other pal, Hugh Scott, said. "If you send it back now, you may not get another tax package this year."

"I don't care. I have to play with it, and if they're going to change everything I ask for, I don't want their old package."

"Take it, Dickey, and try to put the pieces together with glue," Gerry said.

"No I won't. It will cost me more money than not to have any tax present at all. I'm going to wrap it up and send it back, and I'm never going to speak to anyone on the Hill again."

"That's telling them," Spiro said.

"What else is there for Christmas?" Dickey asked.

"Nothing else, Dickey. That's all your cousins decided to give you this year."

Creche Survives U.S. Court Test —For a Year

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—The life-size Nativity scene in the annual Christmas pageant on the Ellipse behind the White House has survived —for this year at least—a court challenge to its constitutionality filed by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The U.S. Court of Appeals rejected last week a request from ACLU attorneys for an order that would block construction until the case has been decided, which could take months.

For 15 years, the manger scene depicting the birth of Christ has been included in the pageant, which is staged by a nonprofit private corporation that has an exclusive permit from the Interior Department for the use of the Ellipse on the Federal Mall. The ACLU is representing three clergymen, an atheist and a leader of the Ethical Society who claim that government sponsorship of a Christian symbol amounts to an unconstitutional establishment of religion.

'Crime does not pay. That's my advice to the young today—to all people.'—Henri Charrière.

Papillon Can't Go Home Again

By James Keltz

PARIS, Dec. 17 (UPI).—Henri Charrière has asked the French government to forgive his past now that he has become a best-selling writer in this country and is well on his way to becoming world famous.

Mr. Charrière was convicted of murdering a man in Paris in October, 1931. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and deported to the former penal colonies in French Guiana on the coast of South America.

Within 43 days of his arrival there, he made the first of ten escapes that over a period of 13 years finally led to complete freedom from the hell-holes of Cayenne, Royal Island, St. Joseph's Island and Devil's Island.

Nine times Mr. Charrière was recaptured and returned to the French. But the tenth time, a coup d'état in Venezuela, where he had sought asylum, allowed him citizenship and freedom from his jailers and his sentence. For over 30 years, he lived in Caracas, running a bar, marrying and raising a family—a forgotten man except on the French law books.

Last spring Mr. Charrière published a narrative of those 13 years and almost overnight it became a runaway best seller, with several thousand copies sold in the first few months after publication.

Hollywood Bids

Titled "Papillon" (butterfly), Mr. Charrière's nickname, the book has made its author a celebrity and *cause célèbre*. Hollywood movie companies have bid for the rights to make a film of it. Warner Brothers would like to make a television series of it. Mr. Charrière is applauded and mobbed wherever he goes.

Last month thousands of people jammed Lausanne and Geneva bookstores to see Mr. Charrière and buy autographed copies of the book.

But his new-found respectability, fame and riches in Europe have not allowed Mr. Charrière to do what he wishes the most—live in Paris.

Under French law, a man condemned for murder cannot return to visit or live in the department where he was judged. There also exists in the law an article that allows a man in Mr. Charrière's position to seek "rehabilitation." It is a process where the condemned applies to a group of councillors, called the Chamber of Accusations, to erase his criminal record and restore to him all the normal rights of a citizen. Every criminal under the law has the right to the appeal.

Article 789 of the law reads: "If, since the infraction, the condemned has rendered some eminent services to the country, the request of rehabilitation is not subjected to any condition."



AP.

Papillon

Mr. Charrière, his supporters and his lawyers believe that his book and his 35 years free of trouble with the law in Caracas qualify him for rehabilitation.

Stopped by Police

In August Mr. Charrière returned to Paris and was stopped at Orly Airport by the police. Hours later the French Interior Ministry granted him a permit to visit the capital for 48 hours. But he had left before the authorization arrived and went to the Ardèche region in southwestern France where he was born in 1906.

The incident prompted Mr. Charrière to seek the right of rehabilitation. He hired two influential Parisian lawyers, M. Michard-Pelissier and Paul Lombard, who have submitted a brief to the public prosecutor to be turned over to the Chamber of Accusations.

To the French, Mr. Charrière has become nearly a legend, a romantic figure, who readily admits that his turtleneck sweaters, casual sports jackets and flashy checkered hats are "my writer's garb."

He has given up successful bar and discothèque enterprises in South America to devote himself to writing full time. He wants to follow his new career in Paris.

People who shove and clamber to get a look at the puffy-faced ex-convict ask his advice. To interviewers he frequently says, "Crime does not pay. That's my advice to the young today—to all people."

Advising Criminologists

The daily newspaper L'Aurore has called him "our number one moralist" and put forth a strong case for his rehabilitation. Recently, he was invited to attend an assembly of criminologists at the law college of the University of Paris. He arrived among the conservatively-dressed legal paragons in his "writer's garb" and entered easily and quickly into discussions on law reform.

An indication of Mr. Charrière's chances of having the slate wiped clean was that the government allowed him entry to Paris to attend the assembly.

Mr. Charrière has always claimed that he never committed the murder for which he was sentenced. He was 25 at the time, living in the Pigalle section of Paris, an area that abounded in prostitutes, thieves and gangsters.

Papillon—he is rarely referred to by his given name—does not claim to have lived by honest means in Pigalle. He has admitted earning his living in those days by safe burglary. But he does deny any part of the murder, saying that two witnesses at his trial lied and that the killer was another man who also went by the nickname "Papillon."

In spite of that, he is not asking for rehabilitation on the grounds he was *wrongly judged*. "My book is the best vengeance for that," he has said.

Mr. Charrière wrote the 500-page book in two months, filling 13 copy books of the type used by grade school children. Its casual, conversational style makes the horrors it depicts—two years in a cage in solitary confinement, filthy prisons on sun-baked tropical islands—seem almost matter-of-fact.

Literary critics have acclaimed it as an excellent example of "oral literature." François Mauriac, the French novelist, has called it "a work of literature."

L'Aurore argued that Papillon's new success "is still the best manner of discouraging law-breakers." Coupling that with the success of the book and his years since his escape, it suggested that perhaps Mr. Charrière has "rendered an eminent service to the country" and has earned the restoration of his rights through the rehabilitation act.

PEOPLE: *Unruly Mob Scene At 'Dolly' Premiere*



Associated Press.

Barbra Streisand and Louis Armstrong at premier

A screaming, shoving melee broke out on Broadway Tuesday night at the world premiere of the movie "Hello, Dolly!" trapping the star, Barbra Streisand, in her royal blue limousine for five minutes. Police waded into the throng, shoving hundreds of persons away from the red-carpeted entrance and the star just barely managed to bolt through the doorway before the press of bodies piling into each other collapsed the sagging police lines that formed a lane into the theater. There were no immediate reports of arrests or injuries. Although somewhat upset by the rough greeting Miss Streisand recovered to pose smilingly with another star of the show, Louis Armstrong. "Hello, Dolly!" will have its Paris premiere tonight.

* * *

Aristotle Onassis, owner of Olympic Airways as well as a massive merchant navy, has given a pair of American Carmelite nuns a free trip to the Holy Land and back. The nuns wrote Mr. Onassis, care of his airline's office at JFK Airport in New York, to tell him how badly they wanted to see the Holy Land at this time of year, and mentioning their lack of funds. They were pleasantly surprised when one of the magnate's aides got in touch with them and offered to arrange a free trip.

* * *

A 58-year-old Welsh steelworker, who has had to work Christmas Day for the past six years and who had gambled on English football pools for a quarter of a century without a single win, will celebrate Christmas a bit early this year —by giving up his job. James Howell of Bridgend, Wales, yesterday won a total of £263,641 ($632,738.40), plus some 44 small prizes. "I reckon my days laboring in a steel works a over," Howell said afterwa "I can take up my hobby of g dening seriously now. I s going to spend a very quiet a happy Christmas with my w and family."

* * *

Danish veterinarian Eric Er sen of the Animals Hospi Copenhagen, thought twice fore killing an aged and all parrot yesterday. "The b kept saying 'Good-bye, old m see you later,'" Ericsen said.

* * *

If you've been looking in v for a Christmas present for i person who has everything, can stop looking. For so thing *really* distinctive and ferent in gifts, why not that lucky him (or luckier h the town of Lorman, Miss, for sale, and for $75,000 you the whole works, which inclu two old mansions and a coun store, eight private homes two commercial buildings. you *don't* get Lorman's churches and parsonages or Masonic Temple, which w donated by the Corn fam owners of the 30-acre to Henry Corn, 40, inherited entire town from his fam and said yesterday it had fa into disuse because only 20 sons live there now. "Every just passed away," he poi out. Which is to be expec even in Lorman.

* * *

Svenn Refsahl, a Norwe delegate to the UN, has pro ed that a new annex to the headquarters in New York clude a sauna bath so deleg can "sweat it out toget Refsahl said the proposed UN extension has provisions a tennis court and park, thinks a sauna would be valuable than either of as a tension relaxer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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